



ESTABLISHED 1859.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the time is getting short for the preparation of effective circulars for the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (July 28). All such supplements should reach us by the 21st inst. Any firms still wishing to arrange for an inset or other form of advertisement in that issue will oblige by communicating early with the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

POSTCARD COMPETITION—JULY.

ONE GUINEA is offered for the best quotation from any eminent writer—British or foreign, ancient or modern—not exceeding 50 words, suitable for use in advertising any of the articles usually sold by chemists. The original need not necessarily have the medicine, &c., in contemplation. Indeed, a quotation cleverly diverted from its original meaning to the purposes of the advertisement will be in many cases preferred. Postcards for this competition must reach us during the month of July. All subscribers, their families and employes are eligible to compete.

Summary.

WE report nine cases of carbolic poisoning this week (p. 31).

SUMMARIES of the wills of nine deceased chemists and druggists are given on p. 43.

THE statistics of exports and imports for the past six months are commented on on p. 46.

SOME remarks on the new process of inoculation for the prevention of diphtheria will be found on p. 46.

A CRITICISM of the new regulations for the medicines to be supplied to ships appears on p. 58.

MR. FERNANDO again appears in the courts as a defendant in an action brought by Messrs. Lynch & Co. to recover an account (p. 30).

A WEIGHTY letter in reference to the proposed changes in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners appears on page 59.

THE questions set at the recent Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on July 10, will be found on p. 34.

A LIST of the papers already promised for the forthcoming meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is given on page 32. The subjects will be found to be strictly pharmaceutical.

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is reported on page 33. The council was occupied mainly in discussing how many hours constituted a working day.

AN announcement under Business Changes (p. 42) intimates that five businesses at Derby and Burton-on-Trent, lately carried on by D. W. Bardill & Co. (Limited), have been transferred to Boots (Limited).

THE Adulteration of Food Products is the subject at present under consideration by a Select Committee of the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Sir W. Foster. We give a full report of the sittings up to the present (p. 35).

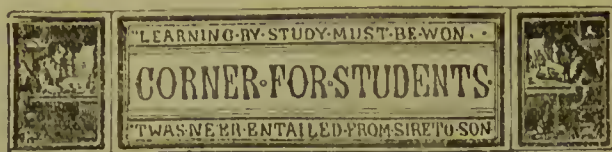
AN address by Sir Charles Cameron, M.P., indicating some directions in which, in his opinion, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act requires amending, is published on p. 33; and some remarks by Mr. Umney suggested by that address are given in an interview reported on p. 39.

A PHARMACIST is one of the first people likely to see the North Pole—at least, the expedition he is connected with appears to have as good a chance as any yet sent out to accomplish its object. The pharmacist's name is Childs, and a note concerning himself and his companions appear on p. 55.

THE markets remain very quiet this week, and there are few alterations of much importance. The principal excitement in the Mining Lane market is on account of the failure of a well-known East Indian house, which we report in our Trade Report. Quinine is slightly firmer and opium continues to move up in Smyrna, though London fails to respond (p. 56).

THE appeal in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Arnson came before the Master of the Rolls, with Lords Justices Kay and A. L. Smith, on Thursday, the question at issue being whether Powell's Balsam of Aniseed came within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. By a unanimous and very confident decision the Court dismissed the appeal, upholding the judgment of the Divisional Court in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 48).

LEGAL cases reported this week include an action brought by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. against the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company to restrain them from using the title "Yorkshire Relish," not because it is a trade-mark, but on the ground that such use is likely to deceive purchasers. Judgment in this case is reserved. A workman's unsuccessful claim against a chemical company for compensation for injuries; and prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in respect of tincture of rhubarb, glycerine containing arsenic, and paraffin-wax sold for beeswax are also reported (p. 53).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, July 18, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this, as in all other competitions, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, July 28. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

The report of the last competition will be printed next week.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Poisoned with Cordial.

The four-days-old daughter of a Sheffield printer, named McKay, has been poisoned by cordial. As the child was unwell a kind-hearted neighbour, named Wright, gave it four drops of a cordial which she had obtained from the shop of Mr. Percy Carr, chemist, Ecclesall Road. The child grew worse, and Dr. S. Matthews was called in. It was in a state of coma and suffering from some narcotic poison, probably opium. He kept the child alive several hours by artificial means, and on his leaving, it died. Dr. Matthews told the Coroner at the inquest, on July 6, that he believed the child had died from a narcotic poison, but it was very unlikely that any trace of it would be found if a *post-mortem* were made. The verdict of the jury was that the death of the child had been probably accelerated by a dose of infants' syrup administered by Mrs. Wright, but without any felonious intent.

The Sheffield Analyst on Diluted Vinegar.

Mr. A. H. Allen, analyst for the city of Sheffield, refers, in his report for the quarter ending June, to the recent vinegar prosecutions. After stating the facts, he says:—"By 'malt vinegar' is to be understood a vinegar prepared by the alcoholic and acetous fermentation of malted and unmalted grain. Acetic acid is the characteristic constituent of vinegar, just as alcohol is of wine, beer, and spirits; but the substitution of acetic acid or vinegar from some other source than grain for malt vinegar is similar to passing off an imitation-wine, concocted from silent spirit and artificial essences and colouring-matters, for the genuine fermented juice of the grape."

Sudden Death of a Retired Chemist.

An inquest was held last week at Sidmouth, Devon, on the body of Mr. G. L. Williams, aged 83, formerly a chemist at

Burnham, and for the last seven years a resident of Tannton. It appears that on July 3 deceased spent the day at Sidmouth, and at the junction on his return, the branch train being late, he hurried over the bridge and down the steps, and dropped down, dying in a few minutes. A *post-mortem* examination revealed heart-disease, and death was due to syncope, the result of hurrying. Verdict accordingly.

Inquest on a Chemist.

On July 7, Mr. R. E. Collins, chemist and druggist, in charge of a business belonging to Dr. Lindow, of Plumstead, was found dead at the bottom of the stairs by a servant. Deceased had been depressed since Coronation Day. On Friday night Mr. Lindow took him for a walk, and on returning remained with him until 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and heard no more of him until he was found by the servant as stated. Deceased, who came from Lincolnshire, was well connected. It appeared from the evidence given at the inquest that the deceased had taken both laudanum and prussic acid. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide during temporary mental derangement.

What is Mr. Fernando's Income?

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Friday, had before him a case in which the plaintiffs, Messrs. Lynch & Co., wholesale druggists, 192 Aldersgate Street, E.C., sought to have Mr. Frank Fernando, of Fernando, Rhodes & Co., chemist, 3 Victoria Buildings, Piccadilly, committed to Holloway Gaol for the non-payment of the sum of 6*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* for drugs supplied to him in the ordinary way of trade. Mr. Fernando did not appear.

The plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant had been in business for some years, and that he now managed the business. Above the shop there had just been painted "The Metropolitan Drug Company." It was three or four years since they had been able to get anything out of the defendant. He had been before the Courts for years, as the file of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which he produced, would show. He had heard that the defendant was receiving the sum of 2*l.* per week. The defendant was always in the shop, and had access to the takings of the business.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Do you want him to rob the till, then? (Laughter.)

The plaintiffs' representative said he had no such desire.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the plaintiffs had better subpoena some of the directors of the company which employed the defendant, or whatever it was, and in that way find out what he actually did receive. The plaintiffs must find out what the defendant received. He must have evidence of the defendant's means to pay the debt before he could commit him.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday, July 14.

A Chemist's Sister Drinks Prussic Acid.

An inquest was held on June 26, at Wisbech, relative to the death of Mary Jane Bates Bradley, sister of Mr. W. Bradley, chemist, of Norfolk Street. Evidence showed that deceased, who assisted in the shop, was in the habit of taking drugs, "quite an apothecary's shop" being found in her room. The *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to poisoning by prussic acid. A verdict of death by misadventure, caused by an overdose of prussic acid, was found.

A Dentist's Difficulties.

On Saturday in the City of London Court, Mr. Commissioner Kerr heard the case of Wolff v. Fisher, in which the plaintiff sought to have the defendant, Mr. Frank Fisher, dentist, of Fulham Road, committed to prison for the non-payment of the sum of 24*l.* due. The plaintiff said that defendant was in very good practice as a dentist, and well able to pay the amount owing. He had a nicely-furnished house, but he understood that his things were protected by a bill of sale. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he wished he could make the man who held the bill of sale pay the defendant's debts, but he could not. The plaintiff added that the defendant said he would send them a cheque. The defendant said he had not done so, because he had not been able. Some years ago he was made a bankrupt, and he was still undischarged. The bill of sale on his goods was not cleared off. He had been in practice for thirteen years, and that was the first time he had been summoned to a court of law.

He would pay every penny if the plaintiff would give him time. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he could make no order against the defendant. The plaintiff had better apply to his member of Parliament, if he had one, to secure the repeal of the Bills of Sale Act. There would be a little more honesty then.

Sulphur on Fire.

A fire, which might have resulted in serious consequences, occurred on the business premises of Mr. Stanway, chemist, Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton, on Thursday morning, July 5. The shopboy was sent down into the cellar to fetch some sulphur, when he accidentally let the lighted taper he was carrying fall into the barrel containing the mineral. The sulphur at once burned fiercely, and in response to the alarm the Fire Brigade and police were quickly on the spot and succeeded in quenching the flames before much damage was done.

Chemical-works on Fire.

On Sunday morning a fire occurred at the Marple Chemical-works by which a valuable phosphates-drying stove was destroyed. The damage is considerable.

Tenders for Disinfectants.

The Malling (Kent) Local Board have accepted the tender of Mr. Stedman, chemist and druggist, Malling, for the supply of disinfectants, the amount being 46*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

The first quarterly report to the Somerset County Council under this Act has just been presented by Professor Lloyd, who states that thirteen samples have been analysed. In no case had there been a fraudulent sale; in some cases the bulk was superior in quality to the guarantee, and in only one instance was it inferior.

An Analyst and the Magistrates.

In his quarterly report to the Essex County Council the public analyst, Mr. T. A. Pooley, drew attention to the fact that whenever limits of quality of milk were adopted by public analysts, dealers soon learned to bring down the average quality of their supply to these limits. Mr. Pooley also criticised the action of the Justices in imposing small fines. In discussing the report Alderman Howard thought it very unbecoming that the analyst should set himself up as a censor of the Magistrates, and sarcastically suggested that he should be sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, and sit on the cases in which he analysed samples. Councillor Warne defended Mr. Pooley, and said if the Magistrates inflicted such ridiculously small fines it was only right that the analyst should draw attention to the fact. Eventually the report of the analyst was referred to the attention of the Magistrates.

Eating Phosphor-paste.

A sailor, named Middleton, purchased some phosphor-paste at the shop of Mr. Horrell, chemist and druggist, Rye (Sussex). Soon afterwards he was seen eating a quantity of the poison spread on bread-and-butter. Smoke was issuing from his mouth, and he was taken into custody. Middleton stated that he required the poison for poisoning rats on board his ship, but the Bench declined to entertain this statement, and on Saturday handed him over to the naval authorities.

Chemists at Crickot.

The return match between Barron Harvey's C.C. and Wright, Layman & Umney's C.C. was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the former, at Nunhead. W. L. & U. C.C. batted first, but could only succeed in knocking up 29 runs, against which B. H. C.C. came out with 117 for 8 wickets—E. Beale 46, not out, H. Hebdon 15, and G. A. Grant 14. E. Beale (5 wickets for 12 runs) and A. Halson (4 wickets for 5 runs) bowled well for the winners.

Claim against a Druggist's Traveller.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him on a judgment summons the case of Watson v. Hemmings, in which the plaintiffs, who were photographic dealers, sought to enforce

payment of a judgment debt due from the defendant, who was described as a traveller to a firm of wholesale chemists. The judgment was in respect of goods supplied, and the defendant did not dispute his liability, but said he was earning only 2*l.* a week and commission, and was unable, therefore, to pay more than 10*s.* a month, and he now made an offer to that effect.

The Judge thought he might pay a little more than that, and made an order of 1*l.* a month.

Carbolic Poisonings.

On July 4, at Smethwick, a man named Catler attempted to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid. He lies in Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, in a precarious state.

Eliza Rose, of Holloway, attempted to commit suicide on July 1 by swallowing carbolic acid. An emetic being quickly given, the woman recovered.

Catherine Moore, of Everton, drank a quantity of carbolic acid on July 5. She is not expected to recover.

Robert Letch, of Liverpool, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid on July 2. Deceased was suffering from an injured shoulder. The Coroner commented on the need for restriction of the sale of poisons.

Annie Rose, of Wanstead, late nurse at the London Hospital, committed suicide on July 1 by drinking carbolic acid. She had lately lost her husband and child.

On July 1, at Mansfield, two boys, Matthew Hudson and John Maltby, feeling thirsty, drank out of a bottle belonging to a shepherd, which they found lying in a field, thinking the contents were porter. Maltby spat the stuff out, but Hudson drank and shortly afterwards died. The contents of the bottle were Macdougall's sheep-dip, principally consisting of carbolic acid.

A potman at the Railway Hotel, High Street, Battersea, has committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

On July 7, at Birmingham, Ann Davies committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Deceased was suffering from mental depression in consequence of the failure of an investment.

Mabel Priscilla McAlister (16), of Liverpool, committed suicide on July 9 by taking carbolic acid. Deceased's father had recently died, and the fact preyed on her mind. At the inquest, the Coroner commented strongly on the fact that carbolic acid could be so easily obtained, and the jury added a recommendation that some restriction should be placed on its sale.

Claim for Photographic Goods.

At the Westminster County Court, in *Watson v. Green*, an immediate order was sought, for payment of a debt in respect of photographic goods supplied to the order of the defendant, who was stated by the plaintiffs' representative to be carrying on business at Edgware Road.

The defendant did not appear, but wrote a letter to the Court stating that he was unable to pay the sum down, but could pay it by instalments.

His Honour said that as the defendant had not thought fit to attend the Court personally and give evidence, the plaintiffs were entitled to a forthwith order, and it would be made accordingly.

The Half-holiday.

The chemists and druggists of Woking have decided to close their business-establishments each Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

At Farnham, an effort is being made to secure a similar concession, and there is every prospect of the attempt being crowned with success.

Poisoned by Belladonna Liniment.

Sarah Ann Taylor (45), a married woman in service as cook to Mr. Sayer, 1 Jerningham Road, New Cross, committed suicide last week by drinking from 3 oz. to 4 oz. of belladonna liniment. She had for some time been a heavy drinker, and was under notice to leave on account of her intemperate habits. The jury, at the inquest, found that she was in an unsound state of mind at the time.

Some Poisoning Cases.

An inquest was held at Yarmouth on July 6, on the body of Edward Allcu, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The evidence showed that deceased suffered from sleeplessness and consequent depression. On the evening preceding his death he had been unable to sleep, even after taking seven sulphonal tablets. In the morning he went out and bought some laudanum from Mr. Richmond, chemist, and took three tablespoonfuls, from the effects of which he died. A verdict of "temporary insanity" was returned.

An inquest was held at Macclesfield on July 6, relative to the death of Isabella Mellor, who died the preceding day from an overdose of chlorodyne. Deceased was a confirmed chlorodyne drinker, and had taken it over twenty years. A verdict of death from misadventure through an overdose of chlorodyne was returned.

Alice Sarah Geach, of Plymouth, committed suicide on July 2 by taking oxalic acid. Deceased had gone to the shop of Mr. Barge, chemist, and purchased some oxalic acid to clean brass. The assistant who supplied the acid cautioned her that it was a poison. At the inquest evidence showed that deceased had been suffering some weeks from hysteria and mental depression, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday, July 4. Present:—Mr. N. H. Martin (President), Mr. Martindale (Vice-President), Mr. Moss (Treasurer), Messrs. Holmes and Farr, Mr. H. Mathews (Hon. Local Secretary), Messrs. Naylor and Ransom (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Nightingale (Assist. Secretary).

Letters were received from Messrs. Atkins, Hayes, Gerrard and Payne regretting their inability to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A suggested list of officers for recommendation to the general meeting for election for the ensuing year was considered. The place of meeting for 1895 also received some consideration.

The chairman of the Formulary Committee announced that the new edition of the "Unofficial Formulary" was now in type, and would be ready for presentation at the general meeting.

Mr. Mathews reported that the arrangements for the Oxford meeting were nearly completed.

Eleven gentlemen having been duly nominated were elected to membership.

By the courtesy of the Honorary General Secretaries we are able to give the

TITLES OF PAPERS

which have been already promised for the Oxford Meeting of Conference:—

1. "Report on the Constituents of the Root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*," by H. Bowden.
2. "Note on Cocoa-nut Stearin as a Basis for Suppositories," by C. J. S. Thompson.
3. "Conditions of Papain Digestion," by S. Rideal, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.
4. "The Recovery of Residual Tinctures from Mares," by R. H. Parker, F.C.S.
5. "Note on Phosphorus Pills," by R. H. Parker, F.C.S.
6. "Note on the Stability of the Alkaloidal Tinctures," by E. H. Farr and R. Wright, F.C.S.
7. "Gravimetric and Volumetric Methods for the Determination of the Alkaloids in Alkaloidal Tinctures," by E. H. Farr and R. Wright, F.C.S.
8. "Tincture of Iodine and Its Analysis," by J. E. Livercege, F.I.C.
9. "Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata," by J. T. Hornblower.
10. "Remarks on Gnetum," by W. Elborne, B.A. (Cantab.).
11. "Some Fallacies in the Testing of Essence of Lemon," by Arthur A. Barrett.
12. "Note on *Strychnos Ignatia*," by F. Ransom, F.C.S.
13. "A New and More Economical Process for Ext. Nucis Vomice," by E. W. Lucas, F.C.S.
14. "The Adaptation of the Soap Basis of Lin. Pot. Iodid. c. Saponi to other B.P. Liniments," by E. W. Lucas, F.C.S.
15. "Notes on Rhubarb," by Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C.
16. "Examination of *Lecnurus cardifera*," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C.

Scotch News.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The fourth botanical excursion took place on Wednesday, July 4, to Braid Burn, by suburban train to Morningside, at 6 A.M. The weather was fine, and a large number of plants were collected. There was, unfortunately, a very small attendance of members, for the station offered very good opportunities for practical field work.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.—In continuing his researches on the respiration of plants, M. Maquenne has found that leaves produce more carbonic acid in the air after being left for a time *in vacuo*, than when taken in their normal state. As a consequence, it would seem that the living cells are capable of secreting and accumulating an unstable principle which decomposes, giving off carbonic acid, as soon as it is in contact with free oxygen.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.—The retirement is announced of M. Dupré, assistant manager of the Municipal Chemical Laboratory. His place will be taken by two of the principal chemists of his department, M.M. Pabot and Sanglé Ferrières. The first named will have charge of the scientific portion of the experiments, while his colleague is to look after the explosives and the purely business section. In many quarters M. Dupré's retirement is attributed to the excess of work and responsibility occasioned by the numerous bombs conveyed to the laboratory for examination and analysis since the Anarchy-scare commenced in Paris.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Lyons has taken a stand as an opponent to pharmaceutical specialities, in consequence of a report made by one of its members, M. A. Lambert, concerning the unsatisfactory results obtained by him in analysing several products. He found that some of them contained only a portion of the active substances announced. The subject has been brought before the Syndicate of Pharmacists of Lyons and the Rhone Department with a view of inducing that assembly to undertake an energetic campaign against specialists.

A BOTANY EXCURSION.—The following is part of a programme of a botany excursion, recently undertaken by the members of the Nancy Superior School of Pharmacy, under the direction of Professor Bleicher. The party left Nancy on a Thursday, at 9.15 A.M., for Saint Dié, where they arrived at midday, after having lunched in the train. From here they had an interesting walk of 20 kilometres through the Straiture Valley and along the left bank of the Meurthe to Valtin, which was reached towards 7 P.M., and the party found sleeping accommodation in private houses. The next morning the herbalists spent their time, from 6 A.M., in the neighbouring woods, and did some hill-climbing, afterwards driving to Gérardmer, where the night was spent. On Saturday a start was made at 7 A.M., and the herborising was continued until lunch time, after which the party returned to Gérardmer, and devoted themselves to visiting the town, finally arriving at Nancy by train at 9 P.M.

A PUPIL OF BROWN-SÉQUARD.—The Paris police arrested last Thursday an individual named Albert Jouin, residing at 27 Rue de la Cerisaie, Paris, who had found an ingenious method of making a living by speculating on the credulity of his fellow-creatures. His method was to insert advertisements of more than ordinary impudence in provincial newspapers. In these he stated himself to be a former assistant of Dr. Brown-Séguard, and the only possessor of the secret for preparing the elixir of long life. The valuable preparation was offered to a confiding public at the moderate price of 2s per bottle. The idea appears to

have been successful, and Jouin was doing a brisk trade, only the bottles were found merely to contain perfumed water—quite inoffensive, however—and complaints began to pour in to the police, who caused the charlatan to be arrested. The officer charged with this duty found Jouin engaged in making his elixir, and on remarking that it was simply water, the offender exclaimed, "Well, did Chevreul drink anything else to keep him alive until the age of one hundred and three years?" The reasoning awaits the consideration of a Court.

THE HOMOLOGUES OF QUININE AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC ACTION.—The well-known pharmacist M. E. Grimaux intends, conjointly with Drs. Bourru and Laborde, to publish a work on researches made by them on certain chemicals homologous to quinine. The experiments in question have special reference to *cupreine*, alkaloid-phenol obtained from *cuprea hark*, *quinethyline*, and *quinopropylne*. The following are the principal conclusions arrived at:—Salts of *cupreine* have not a specially-marked activity in therapeutics; salts of *quinethyline* can take an important place besides salts of quinine on account of their superior anti-periodic power and the slight poisonous element they contain; salts of *quinopropylne* do not appear to have the same future as anti-periodic medicaments, because their action is very little superior to that of the compounds having *quinethyline* as a base, whereas they contain poison to a much higher degree. As in the case of *antithermine*, there is a need of experiments with *quinopropylne*, which may render considerable service in infectious fevers. The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine last week. In reply to remarks by Dr. Laborde, M. Laveran said that the clinical observations of the former did not appear to be absolutely demonstrative. In his opinion it would have been equally interesting to discover if the micro-organisms were destroyed by the homologues of quinine. Dr. Laborde replied that the results in this respect are better with the homologues than with sulphate of quinine, and he promised to refer to the subject on a future occasion. M. Bonchardat declared that the results obtained by MM. Grimaux, Bourru, and Laborde are doubtless interesting, but do not appear to him to be practical, as "*quina cuprea*," from which "*cupreine*" is extracted, at present no longer exists.

Marriages.

BENNETT—HARRISON (Silver Wedding).—July 7, 1869, at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. John Penny, Joseph Bennett, chemist and druggist, of Clarence Road, to Mary Ann Harrison, of Lydney, Glos.

CLUBE—PIXTON.—June 18, at Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Tansley, B.A., William Herbert Cluhh, pharmaceutical chemist, to Gertrude Alice, second daughter of William Herbert Pixton, of Liverpool.

MACK.—OSBORN.—On July 4, at St. Mary's, Plaistow, Kent, by the Rev. H. F. Maltby, curate, George Henry Mack, chemist, 165 Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E., to Nelly, eldest daughter of the late George Holmes Osborn, of Northfield, Bromley, Kent.

Deaths.

MUNRO.—At Edinburgh, on June 29, George James Munro, chemist's assistant, aged 23, son of the late Mr. George Munro, chemist and druggist, Lochee, N.B.

WINTON.—Mr. Charles P. Winton, chemist, of 1 Pill Lane, Dublin, died at his residence, on July 5, after a brief illness. Mr. Winton had only recently commenced business at the above address. He was a familiar figure in yachting-circles, acting as correspondent on this pastime to a number of prominent journals.

WORRALL.—At Wath-on-Deerne, near Rotherham, from heart-disease, while on a holiday, Fleetwood Casson Worrall, assistant to Mr. F. F. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Buntingford. Aged 31 years.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67 Mount Street, Dublin, on July 4, at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. William Hayes (President), in the Chair; Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), Messrs. Wells, Charles Evans, Lyons, J. J. Bernard, Baxter (Coleraine), Professor Tichborne, Hodgson (Treasurer), Conyngnam, and Boyd.

THE BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA COURSE.

A letter was received from the Privy Council approving of the regulations which had been made by the Council of the Society relative to the botany and materia medica course.

CONGRESSES.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Association Belge des Chimistes with reference to an International Congress of Applied Chemistry to be held in Brussels in August.

A letter from the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held at Oxford, invited the Council to send delegates thereto. The Vice-President and Mr. Wells were nominated to attend.

RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

A letter from Mr. J. C. C. Payne, of Belfast, expressed regret that he was unable to accompany Messrs. Lyons and Montgomery on their visit of inspection to Mr. Barklie's school of botany and materia medica in that city.

The PRESIDENT said that, unless the Belfast members of the Society were satisfied with this school, a deputation would have to be sent down from Dublin to inspect it.

Mr. WELLS: I think all these schools should only be put on our list from year to year and inspected periodically.

A letter from Mr. S. Templeton, of Belfast, asked that a school which he had established for instruction in botany and materia medica classes should be recognised. The letter mentioned that Mr. Templeton's school of practical chemistry previously existing was already on the Council's list of recognised schools.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, Messrs. Montgomery and Lyons, with Mr. Prott, the President of the Ulster Pharmaceutical Association, were requested to inspect the schools of Messrs. Barklie and Templeton.

A WORKING DAY.

A letter from Mr. P. Kelly stated that he had in his establishment a young man who was seeking to qualify himself for the pharmaceutical licence, but who, in consequence of the state of his health, was only required to attend to business from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M., with time allowed for dinner. The letter asked the Council to define what they considered to be a "working day."

The PRESIDENT said he did not see how they could give an answer to that letter without opening a door to much larger departures from a full day's work than that mentioned.

Mr. WELLS said they had had to make a stringent regulation in order to prevent young men from going to a house for only a portion of the day or night, and afterwards declaring that they had served two years at practical pharmacy. If they were to define a working day for Mr. Kelly's apprentice, they would have other young men coming forward to take advantage of it. If he had an apprentice he would expect him to be at work all the time the shop was open.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: My working day is from 8 A.M. until 11 P.M.

Mr. HODGSON said the working day in his establishment in Capel Street was from 8.30 A.M. until 6 P.M., time being given for dinner.

The PRESIDENT: The answer we must give is that we cannot define the Act of Parliament.

Professor TICHBORNE said the working day could not be defined, but a good deal would depend on whether the young man was employed in any other occupation or not.

Mr. WELLS: We cannot overlook the fact that part of Mr. Kelly's business consists in grinding.

Mr. CHARLES EVANS said the question was whether they

would accept Mr. Kelly's certificate of this young man's attendance when it should come up to them. They should let Mr. Kelly know whether they would or not, so that the young man might not spend his time to no purpose.

The PRESIDENT said it would be for Mr. Kelly to give a certificate if he considered that the young man had worked *bonâ fide* with him as an assistant during the business day. If he thought he could not, he should refuse it.

Mr. EVANS said he did not see how the certificate could be refused.

Mr. BERNARD said he thought the Council should have more exact information about the case before they came to any decision.

Mr. WELLS said he knew something about the case. This young man served $3\frac{1}{2}$ years with a druggist, and was afterwards with a pharmaceutical chemist for $1\frac{1}{2}$ year. Then he got into ill-health, and was away from business for a time; he afterwards went to Mr. Kelly to spend certain hours of the day in his establishment. The Council, however, should not come to a decision for the purpose of meeting the facts of this particular case; they should deal with the matter on principle.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said he thought from 10 to 5 was a "working-day" in all conscience. In some houses in London they had one staff for the day and another for the night.

Eventually, Mr. CHARLES EVANS moved the following resolution:—That Mr. Kelly be informed in reply to his letter that the Council cannot lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to what is legally intended by a "working day"; but if the gentleman he alludes to is *bonâ fide* and exclusively employed as an assistant or apprentice in his establishment for the hours named, and that his being there only from 10 until 5 o'clock is in consequence of ill-health, and not from being engaged in any other occupation, it is probable that a declaration to that effect, executed in proper form, would be accepted by the Council, but they cannot be answerable for the action of their successors.

Professor TICHBORNE seconded the resolution.

Mr. WELLS said he could not vote for it.

The resolution was carried, Messrs. Wells and Lyons dissenting.

NOT IN FORM.

A letter was received from Mr. Daniel Jackson, asking the Council to reconsider an application which he had made to be admitted to the examination for the licence. His letter stated that he passed the Preliminary examination of the College of Surgeons in October, 1884, and the Assistants' examination of the Apothecaries' Hall in 1886, and that he took out a course of practical chemistry in 1886. He enclosed a certificate that he had been for three years in the corresponding department of Messrs. Hamilton & Sons' branch at Rathmines, Dublin, and conducted himself satisfactorily there, and also a certificate from Dr. McDowell, apothecary, of Grafton Street, Dublin, that he had served two years with him; but he stated that neither of those gentlemen would sign the declarations required by the Council.

After a brief discussion the following order was made on the letter:—The Council, having fully considered the matter, does not see how it is possible to accept Mr. Jackson without compliance with the regulations.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Mr. James Guiler, Belfast; Mr. Gerald McGuire, Dingle; Mr. Harry R. Scott, Belfast; and Mr. Samuel J. Smith, Dublin.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. LYONS, Mr. Michael F. O'Donnell, Dublin, and Mr. R. F. McCartney, Blackrock, Dublin, were nominated for membership.

On the motion of Professor TICHBORNE, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. H. Clarke, Dublin, was nominated for membership.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The REGISTRAR requests that the following gentleman will furnish him with their addresses:—Messrs. J. Abernethy, D. Baxter, W. R. Beck, C. W. Brookes, F. W. Devlin, Samuel T. Johnston, W. J. McDade, M. O'Sullivan, J. Robinson, and T. D. Tato, pharmaceutical chemists; and Messrs. David

Jackson, Wm. M. Lewis, Jas. Mahon, Thomas McDowell, Hugh McKeo, John Sanderson, and W. J. Storey, registered druggists.

JULY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Messrs. J. F. Dunwoody, H. M. Stevenson, D. F. Hegarty, W. Yoxall, A. S. Scott, W. R. Haddock, J. Boiger, T. A. Rohh, T. M. Clune, R. C. Simpson, J. McWilliams, and H. M. Scott passed. Eight candidates were rejected.

JULY PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCE EXAMINATION.

Messrs. J. Maxwell, I. H. Henry, W. N. Smith, W. J. Hardy, J. Long, T. F. Bell, T. Bayne, H. Craih, and J. H. Hegarty passed. Eight candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The following were the questions set at the First or Preliminary examination on July 10, 1894:—

ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed—from 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

(The working of these questions, as well as the answers, must be written out in full.)

1. What is the cost of telegraphing to a distance of 3,800 miles a message consisting of 300 English and 150 Persian words, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile for every 50 English and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile for every 30 Persian words?
2. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an estate be worth 600*l.*, what will be the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the estate?
3. Express $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of 9 days 16 hours + '0390625 of 10 days 16 hours as a decimal of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
4. A bankrupt's dividend being 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* in the \pounds , how much is lost by a creditor who has sold him 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 16 lbs. of goods at 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.?
5. A cistern is 4 metres long, 24 decimetres wide, and 80 centimetres deep: find its capacity in cubic metres.
6. If $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be gained by selling 121 lbs. for 26*l.* 1*l.* 10*d.*, at how much per lb. must it be sold to gain 12 per cent.?
7. Find how much money must be invested in a 4-per-cent. stock at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to produce an income of 15*l.* 1*s.*

ENGLISH.

(Time allowed—from 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Analyse:—

Far above it on the steep,
Ruined stands the old château,
Nothing but the donjon keep
Left for shelter or for show.

2. Parse fully the following words in the passage above:—*Far, Ruined, Nothing, but, Left.*

3. Explain the meaning of the following prefixes, and write words formed by means of them:—*bi, anti, mis, dis, eu.*

4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—when thornborn held forth the sword all the other guardsmen praised it and said it was an excellent weapon but it had one grievous blemish for there was a notch in the edge oh said thornborn that notch is no blemish at all it is a memorial of one of my greatest achievements what was that asked one of the varangians.

5. (This must be attempted by every candidate.) Write a short essay on any Town or Book with which you are acquainted.

LATIN.

(Time allowed—from 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

I. For all candidates. Translate into Latin:—

1. The gift delights the brave sailor's children.
2. The cities were being fortified with high walls.
3. It is the duty of good citizens to obey the laws.
4. We eat to live; we do not live to eat.
5. Who is there who does not pity those who have been falsely condemned to death?

II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil).

(Candidates must not attempt both authors.)

A. CAESAR.

1. Haec eodem tempore Caesaris mandata referebantur, et legati ab Aeduis et a Treveris veniebant: Aedui, questum, quod Harudes, qui nuper in

Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuissent: Treviri autem, pagos centum Suevorum ad ripas Rheni concessisse, qui Rhenum transire conarentur: his precesse Nasuum et Cimberium fratres. Quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minus facile resisti posset.

2. Eorum satisfactione accepta, et itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis ei maximum fidem habebat, ut milium amplius quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quarta vigilia, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris milibus passuum IV et XX abesse.

Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Caesar.)

1. Give the genitive singular, and the gender, of the following nouns:—*mare, fur, poema, nix, rex, portus, nauta, os, os.*
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 2.
3. Parse fully—*Eorum satisfactione accepta*, and *quum iter non intermitteret* (Par. 2).
4. What is meant by the Sequence of Tenses? Give, in illustration three sentences in English and Latin.

B. VIRGIL.

1. Aeneas scopulum interea conseedit et omnem Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem Jactatum vento videat, Phrygiisque hremis Aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caii. Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cervos Prospicit errantes: hos tota armenta sequuntur A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.
2. At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit. Et multo nebulae eireum dea fudit amictu, Cernere ne quis eos nen quis contingere posset Molirive moram aut venienti poseere causas. Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, euntumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae, sertisque recentibus halant.

Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Virgil.)

1. Give the genitive singular, and the gender, of the following nouns:—*mare, fur, poema, nix, rex, portus, nauta, os, os.*
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 1.
3. Parse fully—*At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit* (Par. 2).
4. What is meant by the Sequence of Tenses? Give, in illustration, three sentences in English and Latin.

THE DEADLY CHEMIST.

THE chemist is infinitely more dangerous than the idiot with an unloaded gun. The prospective victim of the unloaded gun has a chance to reason with the demented creature by flooring him with a chair. Or, he can dodge. Not so with the absent minded chemist's victim, who nourishes his system from a large bottle of kill-me-quick, on which, as on a tombstone, the chemist has written the victim's name and how to take it to produce the undesired effect.

The careless chemist is the enemy of the entire human family, including himself, for it is self-evident that it is a short-sighted policy for a chemist to persist in feeding his cash customers on ratsbane. Our observations confirm a previous impression that after a man has been inserted into a silent tomb he ceases to be a source of revenue to the chemist, or to anybody else except to those who have tombstones to sell. Far better would it be for the chemist to prolong as indefinitely as possible the lives of customers who buy a pennyworth of tooth-powder for a shilling, and other articles at similar rates.

It is only fair to state that the chemist is not always to blame. The modern doctor persists in follow the example of his pre-Adamite predecessors in writing prescriptions in Latin, and in a hand that looks like a Venetian blind that had been twisted by rheumatism and subsequently struck by lightning.

Some of the doctors imagine that because Napoleon Bonaparte, who was also pretty good at sending people suddenly into the next world, wrote a villainous hand, their writing should also create the impression that it was done in the dark, while they were under the influence of *spiritus frumenti*—but it is a mistake.—*Amusing Journal.*

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Adulteration of Food Products met on July 3 to receive evidence, Sir W. Foster presiding. The following members of the committee were present:—Colonel Bagot, Sir Charles Cameron, Mr. Channing, Mr. Colman, Mr. Colston, Mr. Frederick Frye, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Kearley, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lambert, Sir Mark Stewart, Colonel Warde, and Mr. Yerburgh.

EVIDENCE FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Mr. Herbert Preston-Thomas, one of the general inspectors of the Local Government Board, said that he was till recently in charge of the Public Health Department of the Local Government Board, which dealt mainly with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The Act provided for the appointment of public analysts, and samples of foods and drugs for analysis were obtained by inspectors of nuisances and inspectors of weights and measures. The science of analysis had made great strides in the last nineteen years. This was due to the efforts of the public analysts, and he thought few mistakes had been made. From 1887 to 1893 the number of samples analysed annually had risen from 14,705 to 19,648. In 1884 the Local Government Board had issued circulars to the sanitary authorities urging them to submit to analysis samples obtained from local tradesmen, and the sanitary authorities had paid some attention to the matter, the number of samples rising in the next year to 22,951. The number of samples analysed in 1893 was 37,233, as against 14,706 in 1877, an increase of 153 per cent., though in that period the population had only increased 19 per cent. The minimum standard fixed by the Board was one sample annually for every 1,000 inhabitants, but last year the average number of samples analysed was one for every 779. Still, in some districts the Act was still either in abeyance or inadequately administered. This was the case in forty-five districts, representing a population of 3,000,000. It was a satisfactory result of the working of the Act that the number of adulterations was decreasing. The Local Government Board had no power to compel the authorities to take samples. The articles of food chiefly coming under the Act were:—Milk, butter, spirits, lard, coffee, pepper, vinegar, bread, mustard, tea, flour, confectionery (including jam), cheese, sugar, arrow-root, cocoa, and drugs.

About one-third to one-half of the samples taken were of milk, and in 1,542 cases legal proceedings were taken. Practically the only adulterant was water.

CONDENSED MILK

was often made from skimmed milk, and contained very little nourishment. Infants, it was said, would be half-starved if fed upon certain condensed milks alone. As skimmed milk could not be sold without a declaration that it was such, it was a question whether the same should not apply to condensed milk. Milk from which the cream had been removed by a separator was much poorer than ordinary skimmed milk. The Board had received a very powerfully-signed representation from eminent members of the medical profession, and from analysts and persons of great weight, as to the harm done by the use of the inferior brands of condensed milk. The best Swiss milks were extremely rich, and left nothing to be desired; but people did not understand the difference between one brand and another.

BUTTER.

About one-sixth of the samples were butter—one-sixth of the total samples reported upon. The number of samples of butter varied as in the case of milk, but whereas the adulteration of milk seemed to have declined, the adulteration of butter, from the figures, did not seem to have declined materially. In the first five years beginning with 1877, the percentage of so-called butter samples reported against was 13.9. In the next five years it was 17.9. In the next five years it was 13.4. In 1892 it was 15.3. In 1893 it was 13.7. These were both under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Margarine Act.

The Chairman: The mixture of margarine with butter has become more general?

Witness said it appeared to have been so of late years. He had no doubt scientific knowledge had been brought in to help adulteration, as well as to help the analyst to detect adulteration. Then the practice of introducing as much water as possible had been brought to a high point. Water and margarine were the two great adulterants of butter.

By Mr. Frye: He had not heard of the addition of water to margarine.

By the Chairman: He had no knowledge that margarine was injurious to health. On the contrary, many analysts had said that it was a perfectly wholesome food. There was no standard as to the amount of water in butter which would constitute adulteration.

COFFEE.

There had been some diminution in the percentage of samples of coffee reported against. The percentage was about eighteen in the ten years from 1877 to 1886, and since then it had been about 15 per cent. In many cases the proportion of chicory had been enormously large, 70 or even 80 per cent. Chicory was worth 3d. a pound, and it was very profitable to mix it with about a quarter of its own bulk of coffee and sell it at 10d. to 1s. per lb.

The Chairman: Are there any cases of making coffee-berries?

Witness said in one case the coffee was ground before the eyes of the inspector, but on analysis proved to be largely adulterated with chicory. There used to be a practice of compressing chicory into the shape of coffee-berries, and no doubt that was done in this case.

LARD.

By the Chairman: Lard was occasionally adulterated by the addition of cottonseed oil, and lately a practice had arisen of adding beef-fat, beef-stearine, which stiffened the inferior kinds, and so enabled them to use them. Water was also put into lard.

PEPPER.

Pepper seemed no longer to be adulterated to any considerable extent. During the last three years the proportion reported against was only about 2 per cent.

By Mr. Frye: Two or three years ago there were many prosecutions. It had become a common practice to grind up pepper-husks with pepper, but there was very little now.

VINEGAR.

Until the last few years there had been very few instances of vinegar being taken for analysis, but last year a number of samples were analysed, raising it to 1,015, as compared with 186 in the previous year. Of the 1,015 nearly 16 per cent. were reported against mainly from their being produced from substances other than malt.

In regard to bread and flour there was practically no adulteration, and very little in regard to mustard. Such adulteration of mustard as had come before the Board was almost invariably the addition of a small amount of wheat-flour, which was added not for adulteration, but to render it more suitable for table use.

TEA.

Tea had been adulterated in past years, but not so much recently. Nearly 1,600 samples had been examined during the last four years, and none had been reported against.

By Mr. Frye: This was, no doubt, partly due to the fact that tea was subjected to a special provision, which enabled the Commissioners of Customs to examine it in bond and to refuse to allow its importation if adulterated. They had power to confiscate, and in the few cases which had occurred some were confiscated and some were sent back.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The Board had received numerous suggestions for remedying adulteration. One suggestion was that the wholesale vendor should be brought within the reach of the Acts; another was that with section 25 of the Act of 1875 should be incorporated a provision similar to that in section 47, sub-section 3, of the Public Health of London Act, 1891, relating

to the seizure of unsound meat. Various suggestions had been made as to invoices being regarded as warranties. Some persons thought that condensed milk should be labelled as to whether it was made with skimmed milk or not. It was also suggested that margarine should be coloured green or red to distinguish from butter, and sold in specially-shaped blocks.

By the Chairman: He would have a mixture of chicory and coffee called "chicory."

A number of questions were asked with a view of eliciting the fitness of the various analysts for the position they held, and witness replied that the qualifications were very high, and he did not remember a case where the Board had considered an analyst incompetent and sanctioned his removal. They had all satisfied the Board of their fitness.

The committee sat again on Friday, July 6, Mr. H. Gardner presiding. The following members were present:—Colonel Bagot, Sir Charles Cameron, Mr. Colman, Mr. Colston, Mr. Frye, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Kilbride, Mr. Kearley, Sir Mark Stewart, Colonel Warde, and Mr. Yerburch.

Mr. H. Preston-Thomas continued his evidence, and in cross-examination stated, in answer to Mr. Kearley, that he attributed the unwillingness of private persons to taking action under the Acts to their natural reluctance to perform an unpleasant duty. In regard to pepper, adulteration had practically disappeared. He would not say this was altogether owing to the administration of the Act, though he believed this had had a very beneficial effect.

The Board had not interested itself to any great extent on the laws for the repression of adulteration in other countries, they had convened themselves principally with the concurrent legislation of the country.

Mr. Kearley: Would it not have good effect to take samples of butter, cheese, &c., at the port of entry into the kingdom? My point is that these articles are adulterated before they come into the country, and that if there were inspectors at the port of entry much good might be effected.

Witness replied that there was the analogy of tea which was inspected by the Customs, and year after year a certain number of boxes of adulterated tea were stopped. He would prefer that witnesses from the Customs Department should be questioned as to this. During 1893, 330 samples of cheese had been examined, and of these 12 were reported against, principally from the cheese being made from skimmed milk. He could not say whether it was, or was not, foreign cheese. The difficulty of inspecting wholesale houses was that the inspector would ask for a pound, whilst these warehouses sold by tons or cwt., as the case might be.

Mr. Kearley said that still there seemed to be a disposition, contrary to that which was evinced at the inquiry some years since, to permit inspectors to have access to the warehouses for the purpose of taking samples.

Witness said that had not come within his knowledge. It had been suggested to the Board that it would be beneficial if warehouses of all kinds, bonded and otherwise, could be inspected.

WHAT IS VINEGAR?

There had been, as he had stated, an enormous increase in the number of samples of vinegar which had been taken last year, as compared with preceding years. The increase had risen from 150 to 1,115. He could not say whether these samples were taken with a view of testing whether the article sold as vinegar was vinegar by reason of being made from malt. He had no sufficiently precise information to answer the question.

Mr. Kearley: In the opinion of the Local Government Board, may vinegar be vinegar and yet be brewed from something different from malt, in the same way that beer may be beer without being brewed from malt and hops?

Witness said he apprehended that vinegar came from the vinegar-plant and so on, as well as from malt. All these things were vinegar, though they might not be malt vinegar. Unless malt vinegar were demanded, he took it the defence would be that it was vinegar that was supplied.

By Mr. Jeffreys: When the Act was a dead letter the Local Government Board had endeavoured to induce the local authorities to act, but they had no power to compel them to do so. When they made any representation they

were generally met by the statement that the local authorities did not care to harass the tradesmen. The Board's answer to that was that the honest tradesman was harassed more by having adulterated goods sold next door.

By Sir Charles Cameron: It was no one's duty to inform the local authorities of any new forms of adulteration. He had no knowledge personally as to the extent to which the inspection of butter and margarine was carried out.

Could you give us any information as to the amount of tea-inspection done?—In the year 1892 the total number of samples analysed by the Customs was 647. Of these 624 were satisfactory. Of the remaining 23 samples, 3, representing 224 packages, were admitted to home consumption; 11, representing 417 packages, were restricted to exportation owing to the presence of exhausted leaves and other matters; and 9 samples, representing 18 packages, were destroyed as unfit for food.

Mr. Kearley: Under the Margarine Act the Customs have now the power to inspect adulterated butter, and in the case of tea under the powers conferred on them it would be impossible for adulterated tea to be offered for public sale. I understand that Sir Charles Cameron said there was a case in which pepper adulterated 90 per cent. was offered for sale. If the provision, with regard to the inspection of butter, was extended to pepper, that pepper would have been liable to confiscation, and would not be in the public market for sale?—The adulteration might have come in afterwards, as I should think it was warehouse sweepings.

Mr. F. C. Frye: You said something about the adulteration of sugar?—I think the adulteration of sugar practically vanished.

Are the authorities unwilling to enforce the Margarine Act? Are not most of the prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act?—I think so.

Is not the form of purchase required under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act dispensed with under the Margarine Act to enable the Customs and other inspectors to take samples of goods while in transit?—Yes.

Can you explain how it is that in certain metropolitan and other districts inspectors are continually visiting the shops of respectable tradesmen, and yet omit to visit others who systematically evade the law by selling adulterated goods openly, and who, in some instances, are giving as much as 24 oz. to the pound?—That depends upon the proper control of the inspectors by the authorities under whom they are.

Would it not, in your opinion, be conducive to honest trading if the Weights and Measures Act be amended so as to make it an offence under the Act for tradesmen to give more than 16 oz. to the pound, or any fraction or multiple thereof?—I think that scarcely comes within the question of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

In reply to Mr. Colman, witness said that if goods were inspected, as in the case of tea, the prosecutions might be less. He could not say if this course would save the retailers any anxiety.

The Select Committee on this subject met again on Wednesday, July 11, Sir Walter Foster in the chair.

EVIDENCE OF DR. BANNISTER.

Dr. Bannister, of the Government Laboratory, Somerset House, was examined. He enumerated the classes of articles submitted for analysis there, from the Customs and most of the other Government departments, including tobacco from the Inland Revenue, as well as beer taken from public-houses. Taking the case of 678 articles submitted to the Government Laboratory in a certain period, the analysts there agreed with the previous analyses in 474 cases. They disagreed in 188 cases, and the remaining 16 were cases attended by special circumstances. He considered that the differences were due rather to difference in interpreting results than to mistakes in analysing.

MILK.

In regard to milk, the Laboratory adopted the maceration process with controlling experiments—that was, one to control another. Different methods of analysis might cause a difference in results to the extent of about 3 per cent.

In one case of milk analysis, samples taken from fifty-five churns gave better results than the samples taken from

cows; but that might be due to the churn-milk being a mixture of good with poor qualities.

Witness was then asked by the Chairman his views as to fixing a standard for milk.

Witness replied that the difficulty arose in this way. In the Act of 1875 it was laid down distinctly that if you had a milk, or any other substance, from which nothing had been taken, and to which nothing had been added, it was genuine. There was also the difficulty caused in finding the place of origin of milk. When a sample of milk of low quality was taken, a limit should be fixed, and if milk fell below that it would be for the person interested, to give evidence, to the satisfaction of a court, that water had not been added. A dangerous form of milk adulteration, and one that was rather common at the present day, was the addition of separated milk to pure milk.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Butter was the next most adulterated article submitted to the Laboratory. Forcing in too much water was the most modern method, and had considerably increased of late years. There ought to be about 12 to 14 per cent. of water in best fresh butter, and salt butter might contain 16 to perhaps 24 per cent. France, but chiefly Holland, were the countries from which butter adulterated with margarine came.

The President of the Board of Agriculture questioned witness as to margarine. Margarine, he replied, was practically refined beef fat. He was aware that, with a view to rendering the detection of vegetable oil in margarine more difficult, it was the practice to add a proportion of genuine butter to margarine. In the commoner qualities of margarine coconut, cottonseed, and palm oils were used.

By Sir Charles Cameron: He was not aware of any legal decision making boracic acid in butter an adulterant. Annatto and colouring-matters were also not considered adulterants. He had had a case of the addition of about 1 per cent. of starch to milk for thickening purposes.

BEER.

In regard to beer the adulterants in all cases were either water or sugar. In no cases were obnoxious compounds found.

ANALYSTS' COMPLAINTS.

Sir Charles Cameron then read a letter addressed to Dr. Bell at Somerset House, in which a number of public analysts and chemists complained that Somerset House chemists issued certificates which were inaccurate and indefinite, and calculated to give an erroneous impression. They asked, in addition, that where Somerset House chemists received samples of decomposed milk for analysis, they should not attempt it, but state that it was impossible, and so avoid throwing any doubt on the opinion of an analyst who dealt with it when fresh.

Witness, in reply, quoted the report of the Committee of 1874 that analysts did not make sufficient allowance for natural variations in milk. He thought it was one of the weaknesses of the existing Acts that the defender in a case had no right to demand the reference of the sample by the Court to Somerset House for analysis there. At present the reference depended on the magistrate.

VINEGAR.

Asked by Sir Charles Cameron to define vinegar, witness replied that in Scotland or Ireland the white vinegar generally used was acetic acid and water.

Would it not be a useful function of any Chemical Court of Appeal to define the meaning of words used in commerce?

Witness replied that in that connection commerce progressed a great deal faster than experts did, and care would have to be taken not to fetter trade. Anyone, for instance, who manufactured acetic acid that was fit for human consumption was a vinegar-maker under the Excise Laws, and had to take out a licence. He denied that the Somerset House analysts made any secret of their standards or limits.

Sir Charles Cameron interposed that he had complaints to that effect from the country.

Witness continued that Somerset House had no fixed limit

for water in butter, but he was aware that years ago Dr. Bell said that butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water ought not to be regarded as pure.

Questioned as to the desire expressed by some analysts that the Court of Chemical Appeal should be transferred from Somerset House to the Local Government Board, some analysts having expressed great dissatisfaction with the present arrangement, witness submitted that the Somerset House analysts had done their duties well.

By Mr. Channing: Any alteration in the law that prohibited the use of improper fat and oils in English-made margarine would leave untouched their presence in imported margarine. He considered the number of samples now taken for analysis inadequate to protect the public against adulterated butter or milk.

The committee then adjourned.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

ADDRESS BY SIR CHARLES CAMERON, M.P.

At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on July 5, Mr. Charles Umney in the chair, Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.P., delivered an address on "The Adulteration Acts, and the Need for their Amendment."

In opening, he showed how many classes were dissatisfied with the working of these Acts. The Society of Public Analysts had passed resolutions; traders, wholesale and retail, had agitated for fresh legislation; the agricultural interest had loudly expressed dissatisfaction; local authorities had taken the matter up; and the general public had arrived at a vague conviction, based partly on the results of personal experience and partly on newspaper reports, that there is much need for improvement in the law which is supposed to protect us against fraudulent adulteration. It was satisfactory, therefore, that the first step had been taken in the work of reform by the appointment by the House of Commons of a Select Committee to inquire into the whole subject. It was often cynically assumed that retail traders wanted to do away as much as possible with effective restrictions on adulteration. He had received an immense amount of correspondence on the subject from all parts of the United Kingdom, and nothing had more forcibly or more agreeably impressed him than the fact that exactly the opposite is the case. He believed all organised bodies of traders sincerely desired to put an end to the sale of adulterated articles, which they regard as a dishonest and unfair form of competition; but they complain that in many cases proceedings are directed against innocent vendors, while the real adulterators escape. They complain, too, of contradictory decisions and varying practice in different localities, which render it impossible for them to understand the provisions of the law which they are called on to obey. Sir C. Cameron quoted instances in support of these statements. The Glasgow Dairymen's Association assert that the present standard of 2½ per cent. of fat (the standard adopted by Somerset House) is so fixed as to allow of the poorest milk passing as genuine. They would like to see the standard raised—say, to 3 per cent. They are quite aware that such standard would convict some persons who would be selling genuine milk; but these instances would be few, and they do not consider that they should stand in the way of such an important improvement as would be effected by raising the standard. The Manchester and Salford Milkdealers' Association suggest that the provisions of the Act of 1879, which enables samples of milk on its way to the consignee to be taken with a view to the prosecution of fraudulent farmers, and which had worked satisfactorily in their district, should be amended so as to enable them to be worked in other places. A similar association in Bristol calls attention to a legal decision that a written warranty supplied with milk was only good for one consignment, and suggests that the warranty should be made applicable to the whole milk-supply covered by a contract. Legislation for the prevention of adulteration should aim at punishing the adulterator. But the difficulty is in getting at him, while the vendor of adulterated goods is easily laid hold of. He may know, or he may not, that the goods which he sells are adulterated. If he knows, it is right that

he should be punished. If he does not, you may make the fact of selling the adulterated goods an offence, and then the law may be a hard one, but if the same rule be applied all round the seller cannot complain. But if it is the adulteration and not the innocent selling that is the crime, the case of the innocent seller, who must of necessity be considered guilty until he proves his innocence, is a hard one; and the law, instead of placing exceptional difficulty in the way of his proof of innocence, should at least give him the advantage of every legal rule recognised as applicable in similar circumstances in the case of the ordinary citizen. The Act provides a means—though, as experience has shown, an illusory means—by which the seller can establish his want of knowledge of adulteration, and by so doing secure acquittal. If he can show by the production of a written warranty that he has purchased the challenged article as of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, and that when he bought it he had no reason to believe it to be anything else, and that he sold it as he received it, he is discharged from the prosecution, and if he has given notice of that defence he is freed from its expense. And every person giving a false warranty is made guilty of an offence punishable by a 20*l.* fine, but no definite machinery is provided for prosecuting him, either for the false warranty or for the adulteration, though a subsequent section provides that a person convicted of selling an adulterated article who raises an action against the person from whom he bought it may, in addition to damages for breach of contract, recover the amount of any penalty in which he may have been convicted, together with all the costs incurred by him in connection with such conviction, provided he can prove that the article in question was sold to him as genuine, that he purchased it not knowing it to be otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as purchased. The equity of the principle thus vaguely recognised in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1875 is adopted and extended in the Margarine Act of 1887, and in the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act of last year. So far as the Courts of law are concerned, the effect of their judgments has, on the contrary, been to restrict the protection intended to be given by written warranties. Thus, in a recent case where a retailer charged with selling ginger adulterated with exhausted ginger offered in defence a warranty of purity from the firm from whom he had bought it, his plea was rejected on the ground that he had not obtained it simultaneously with the ginger sold. In another case a printed warranty was rejected on the ground that such a warranty was only valid if written; and in a milk case it was laid down that a warranty of purity to be a valid plea was required for each separate consignment of milk, and could not be accepted with reference to a contract for a regular supply. In the remainder of Sir Charles Cameron's lengthy address he argued forcibly in favour of the principle that invoices should always be treated as warranties, and he favoured the drafting of standards for specified articles. The Legislature, he said, should lay down clearly in what the crime consists, and, while placing on the vendor the onus of proving absence of collusion with the adulterator in sale, the same rule and the ordinary rules of law should apply to every case. They had no right to accept an invoice or the excuse of a disobedient shopman in the case of butter and refuse a printed warranty in that of vinegar. By tracking up an adulterated article to a manufacturer or importer they could do more to stop adulteration than by a hundred technical convictions of retailers. If they admitted the examination of tea and butter for purity at the Customs, they should extend the powers of the Department and make it responsible, as under the Trade-marks Act, for seeing that every article of food is imported under a true description. Extend to other articles of consumption the rule which you apply to milk, and empower those charged with the administration of the Act to take samples on their way from the consignor. Open to inspection the stores of the wholesale merchant and manufacturer as well as those of the retailer. Aim not at convictions, but at just convictions. Define in an intelligible fashion the meaning to be borne by words in everyday use in trade, and give notice of your definition before prosecuting for its infringement. You have laid down what mixturo is covered by the name whisky, and brandy, and gin. You have defined butter. Don't again leave the simple question of whether acetic acid is or is not vinegar unsolved after twenty years of prosecution and litigation. In order

to secure uniformity of administration, put up some central authority—say, a Department of the Local Government Board or Board of Trade—and entrust it with considerable powers. Let its legal advisers settle test-cases so as to decide what the law is, and settle them at the national expense. Where local authorities ignore the law, give the Department powers to enforce it. When the practice differs, let it frame rates for their guidance. Transfer to that Department the chemical control now exercised at Somerset House, and let it fix standards and alter and amend them on cause shown from time to time. Don't be too niggardly with your right of chemical appeal. So long as the article sold accords with its description, don't concern yourself about its price, and don't attempt, in the case of a single class of dealings, to overstep the line where the law of warranty stops and the rule of *caveat emptor* begins. But, above all, avoid exceptional treatment of special classes of articles and men, and aim at letting the public know exactly what you mean, and that what you mean is strict and even-handed justice and the suppression of fraud.

In opening a discussion on the paper the Chairman remarked that Sir Charles Cameron had not alluded to drugs. Perhaps he did not like physic. At any rate, he hoped he would get drugs out of the Act altogether. Mr. Rogers, of Travers & Sons, alluded to the sale of spent ginger. It was perfectly well known, he said, where the adulteration took place, and yet respectable houses bought these goods and sold them at 20s. to 30s. below the proper price. Mr. Daniel Harvest said he had been engaged in the spice-trade for over fifty years. Formerly there was a duty on pepper, and then the Customs looked closely after it. But for all that adulteration was carried on on a large scale. He would mention one point with regard to pepper which showed how necessary it was for the authorities to deal with it. A hundred tons were being sold openly, and he asked if the pepper were genuine, and was told no guarantee would be given with it. He insisted on it being withdrawn, and sent a sample to Somerset House, who found that there was 1 per cent. of pepper and 99 per cent. of added matter. (Laughter.) The seller said he did not know what the pepper would be used for, but he should sell it, and that pepper-dust was actually sold by public sale, and of course found its way into hundreds of chandlers' and poor retail grocers' shops, who very likely suffered for it. Then the astute Chinese, in sending over white pepper, mixed pellets with it, so that it was impossible to distinguish the adulteration, and of course, in that case, it would be unfair to prosecute the wholesale dealer. Another case he knew of was where some pepper was sold saturated by sewage. He pointed out that the article was unfit for human food, but the public officer of health would not interfere.

After a number of grocers had spoken, the Chairman (Mr. Umney) again remarked that Sir Charles had not mentioned drugs at all, and he took it that he was anxious to separate drugs altogether from food-stuffs. Speaking from twenty years' experience, he could say there never was a time when drugs were in a greater state of purity than now, for there was a desire both on the part of the retailer and the wholesale people for that purity. Those competent to judge thought the subjects would be better dealt with by two separate Acts, but if the Legislature found this impracticable there was no serious objection to retain drugs in the one Act, but there should be a special advisory council for drugs. The Act would be better without drugs, but they were content to let them remain in. He hoped there would be some central authority for the food question, and they might have another authority for the drugs.

Sir Charles Cameron, in replying to a vote of thanks, said he had not referred to drugs chiefly because they had been little dealt with under the present Acts. They came low down in the list, and their case was so peculiar that he thought he had better devote his time to the food question. Why he advocated the Customs as inspectors was that they had been extraordinarily successful with regard to tea.

Subsequently, Mr. Umney was asked by a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to explain a little more fully what his proposal was.

"The public analysts," he said, in explanation, "are proposing to create an advisory council, and I claim that this

advisory council, if it should be formed should either be made competent to deal with drugs and medicines by having two or three pharmacists on it, or else that drugs should be taken out of the Act altogether, and dealt with by a separate Act."

"What is this advisory council to do?"

"To decide as to standards of purity, and to advise as to what prosecutions should be undertaken. The public analysts propose that it should consist of the head of the Somerset House laboratory, a medical man nominated by the Medical Council, and three public analysts. To these I propose should be added, at least, two persons to be nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society, one of them to be especially familiar with the commerce in drugs. I could name scores of instances to show how necessary special knowledge is. In the 1867 Pharmacopœia scammony was required to contain 80 per cent. of resin. A prosecution occurred in the country, which was defended, on behalf of his customer, by the late Mr. William Squire. He showed that the standard was an impossible one, and the Pharmacopœia standard is now only 75 per cent. In the tincture-of-rhubarb case which my firm defended at Stockton two years ago, the contention of the prosecution was based on the assumption that the extractive in rhubarb was a fixed quantity. I was able to show, from "Pharmacographia" and other standard works, that the extractive varied considerably, and this broke down the case. When the citric-acid case was tried, a year ago, 1 grain of lead in the pound was as pure as could be obtained, and a competent advisory council would have known that to have been the case, and would not have recommended the prosecution. We can get absolutely pure citric acid now."

"That is a point against the advisory council, is it not?"

"I do not think so if it worked wisely. It would be better than the Customs inspector who is proposed in some quarters. Such an officer would naturally condemn a quantity of sea-damaged and mouldy drugs, which may not be suitable for retail sale, but which are perfectly good for still or for the getting alkaloids from."

"Then you do not want drugs to be exempt from the Act altogether?"

"Certainly not; I am most anxious that the highest possible standards should be maintained, but I think there would be advantages in dealing with the subject of drugs in a special Act. If, however, that is impracticable, let drugs remain in the Act as now, but let standards be fixed by authorities who are familiar with the subject."

"Is your view generally supported?"

"The foodstuffs men on the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce are mostly quite in favour of separating drugs from foods. Such men as Messrs. Hudson, Epps, Blackwell, Hanson, and others of equal standing have been at work on that committee. The only other druggist who has taken an active part has been Mr. J. C. Preston. He does not agree with me in all respects, but he does on this point."

The current number of the *Analyst* contains the draft of the amending Bill sanctioned by the Council of the Society of Public Analysts, about which we shall have some more to say next week.

BOGUS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A United States law official has destroyed 8,000 bottles of bogus Worcestershire sauce, which had been stored at St. Louis, awaiting the final decree from Judge Thayer, of the United States Court. The sauce is sacrificed as the result of a suit brought against the Western Distilling Company by Lea & Perrins, Worcester and New York, to restrain them from manufacturing an imitation of the original Worcestershire sauce. On April 12 Judge Thayer ordered that all the spurious sauce manufactured by the Western Distilling Company should be destroyed. Lea & Perrins have also obtained temporary injunctions against Davis, Rosenburger & Levy and Charles H. Dorsey, of Galveston, Tex., and Carson & Foley, of Houston, Tex. In the decision of the Court it was held that the defendants had used the firm name, signature and wrapper of the plaintiffs, and that every vestige of the wrappers, bottles stoppers, &c., should be destroyed.

Trade Notes.

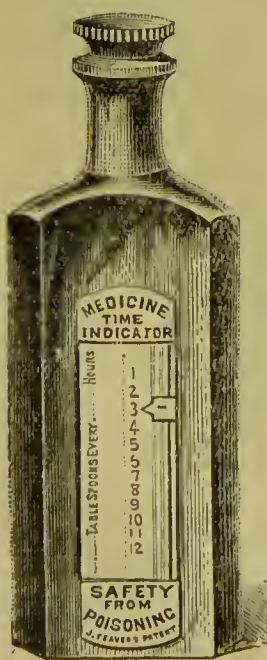
MESSRS. PEARSE & MEETING, of 42 Mincing Lane, are supplying through agents a very good value tea, under the title of "Ceylon Siftings," to sell at 1s. 4d. per 1-lb. canister. It is very small tea, of course, but it liquors exceedingly well. Their name does not appear on the canister, and a profit of 4d. per lb. is allowed.

MR. K. HEBBELER, of 149 Houndsditch, E.C., is just bringing out a new rat and mouse poison to which he has given the appetising name of "Rat Biscuits," and which retails in 6d. paper packets. Mr. Hebbeler's preparation, we should judge, has squill for its active ingredient, and is therefore harmless to human beings (unless the pleasant odour and palatable appearance of the preparation should tempt a youngster to swallow a packetful) while deadly to the graceful rodent. The "biscuits" are flavoured with anise, which renders them irresistible to the mouse and rat tribe.

THE CEREBOS SALT COMPANY (LIMITED), of Newcastle-on-Tyne, are placing upon the market the "Cerebos Nutritive Table-salt," a mixed preparation, of fine appearance, and which they claim contains a definite proportion of mixed phosphates obtained from bran. It is to be used in the place of common salt for baking, cooking, and table-use, and from its nutritive contents is to be regarded as of special advantage in the food of young and delicate children. It is more easily soluble in water than common salt, and a teaspoonful mixed with a small proportion of water forms a milky fluid with practically no sediment. The salt is packed in jars and drums, and sample packets may be had for a postage-stamp.

THE average pharmacist only occasionally requires to use his sulphuretted-hydrogen apparatus, and generally finds that it is then necessary to clean out the whole affair, owing to the clogged state of the sulphide of iron. The Electrolytic Separation Syndicate are introducing through their agents, Messrs. Townson & Mercer, 89 Bishopsgate Street, E.C., aluminium sulphide, Al_2S_3 , for the production of H_2S . It is in steel-grey lumps, and on adding water is decomposed into aluminium oxide with copious evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen. It may also be used for removing hydrogen from solutions, a slight heat facilitating its action. Aluminium sulphide keeps well in airtight packages, and is readily remelted at a bright-red heat with practically no loss. It may be used in any of the usual sulphuretted-hydrogen apparatus. The cost is 2s. 6d. for a 1-lb. tin.

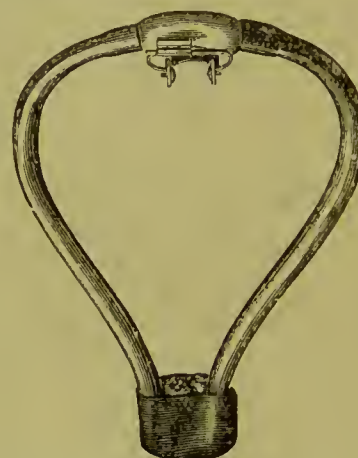
MEDICINE TIME-INDICATOR.—This is a device for use with medicine-bottles, to indicate the time at which the last dose was taken. As will be seen from the figure, it consists of a tablet on which is printed a series of numbers from 1 to 12, a movable index being attached so that it may be set opposite any of the numbers to indicate when the last dose was given, or when the next should be taken. The indicator may be attached to, or suspended from, the bottle, and enables the patient or nurse to readily distinguish the bottle from any others which might contain preparations for external application, and so to some extent minimise the danger of accidents occurring from substitution of lotions for medicines. A similar device is made for attachment to pill-boxes for the same purpose. The patentee and manufacturer is J. Peaver, 83 Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.



THE ANTI-DIPHTHERITE.—This is an apparatus intended for the use of nurses, physicians, and others who have to attend cases of infectious illness. It consists of a device for filtering the air before it enters the lungs. The instru-



ment is essentially a long rubber tube, with a metal mouth-piece, the two ends of the tube being enclosed in a rubber cap, in which is a piece of sponge which, when soaked in an antiseptic fluid, filters the air from all organisms. The drawings show the apparatus *in situ*, and also when not in



use. Above the mouthpiece are metal studs for closing the nostrils by compression. When not in use the apparatus can hang on the shoulders, and is ready for instant use. The Sanitas Company, Tetchford's Buildings, Three Colt Lane, Bethnal Green, E, are sole agents for this article. The price is 17. 1s.

Deed of Arrangement.

Barnos, Lawrence Robert, Petergate, York, chemist. Trustee, George Acton, Clifford Street, York, auctioneer. Dated, July 6; filed, July 9. Liabilities, 624l. 3s. 6d.; assets, 355l.; preferred claims, 45l. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Anderson, Francis H., York	300	0	0
Bankers' claims	50	0	0
Bourne & Taylor, London	18	0	0
Border, S., & Co., York	13	0	0
Cooper & Hovingham, York	10	0	0
Duncan & Co., London	10	0	0
Barron, Harvey, London	25	0	0
Lloyd & Co., Leicester	15	0	0
Ormerod & Pilkington, Sheffield	10	0	0
Reimer, D., London	13	0	0
St. Michael's-le-Belfry (Trustees of), York	15	0	0
Thompson, London	45	0	0
Hockin, Wilson, London	13	0	0

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FRANK LISTER MEADOWS, lately trading as Hill Brothers & Co., at Phipps Wharf, Wandsworth, Chemical-manufacturer.

THIS bankrupt again attended on July 6, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for his adjourned public examination. He was further questioned regarding the disposal of the shares given him as consideration for the business, and stated that under the conversion arrangement he transferred shares to various creditors in satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. The fact that the share-certificates were not given until three months after the conversion was simply due to their being only then handed to him, but there was a binding obligation on his part to transfer them directly he obtained possession.

In reply to counsel for the trustee, the bankrupt said there were other shareholders in the company beside himself. One gentleman subscribed for 50 and another for 200 shares. The entire capital was 3,000*l*. The witness admitted that he had traded with borrowed capital for two or three years before the conversion, but he did not recollect being told by his accountant in 1889 that he was insolvent. A statement conveying that impression to his mind was probably made some time in 1890.

The examination was then ordered to be concluded.

Re ALAN KIRK, late of St. Martin's Lane, W.C., trading in partnership as the Electro-medical Apparatus Company.

THE creditors under this failure met on Monday last, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Official Receiver. The accounts show debts 328*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*., and available assets 3*l*. 10*s*. The debtor filed his petition on June 16, and has been adjudged bankrupt. He states that in July, 1892, his father purchased for him for 400*l*. a third share (subsequently, on payment of a further 80*l*., increased to a half share) in the business of an electrical engineer; that the partnership was continued under the style of the "Electro-medical Apparatus Company," at 36 St. Martin's Lane, W.C., until September last, when the firm's stock-in-trade and effects were seized for rent in arrear, and sold for 15*l*. to the bankrupt's father; that he (the bankrupt) resumed business in November last as electrical engineer, at 23 Powis Street, Woolwich, and in March last took other premises at 34 Leicester Square, W. He gave up the Woolwich premises in April last, but continued at the latter address until May 28, when the landlord distrained, and the business was abandoned. Since then he has been in employment as traveller at a weekly salary of 2*l*., with a bonus the amount of which has not yet been arranged. He attributes his insolvency to loss in trading in connection with the partnership and his own business. The books of account relating to the partnership have not yet been produced, and the bankrupt states that none have been kept since the dissolution. All the unsecured liabilities, with the exception of a trifling amount, are trade debts. The bankrupt states that his late partner has been unable to pay or effect an arrangement with the firm's creditors, and has left the country. The bankrupt also states that he has never owned any household furniture. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, to be wound up in the usual course of bankruptcy.

Re DRAPER WELCH BARDILL, 21 Rose Hill Street, Derby, late Director of a Limited Company.

THIS is dealt with as a summary case. The receiving-order was dated July 2, 1894. The summary of the debtor's statement of affairs shows liabilities to unsecured creditors 303*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*., to creditors partly secured 722*l*. 13*s*.; less estimated value of securities, 180*l*. The sole assets returned are furniture 77*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*., and from this is deducted preferential creditors 11*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. The deficiency shown is 779*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*. The alleged cause of failure is competition in business. The Official Receiver makes the following observations:—"The debtor commenced business as a chemist at St. Peter's Street, Derby, about twelve years ago, without capital, but

he borrowed 250*l*. from his father, which he has since repaid. His business appears for some time to have been a prosperous one, and subsequently he opened a shop at Burton, and two other shops at Derby. In February, 1892, he agreed to sell the business to a limited company, which was formed for the purpose of carrying it on under the style of D. W. Bardill & Co. (Limited). The business was taken over as from July 31, 1891, the company agreeing to pay the debtor's trade debts to the amount of 2,942*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., to pay him 500*l*. in cash, and to allow him shares to the amount of 2,540*l*. The debtor acted as director of the company, and as such, from July 31, 1891, was paid a salary of 350*l*. per annum. The company's business was not prosperous, and on March 29 last it was decided to wind it up under a voluntary liquidation. The debtor's salary as director then ceased, but he was employed by the liquidators, at a salary of 50*s*. per week, until about a month ago, when he was discharged. For the past month he has had no employment. The debtor states that at the time the company purchased his business he owed about 1,000*l*. in addition to the debts taken over by the company. The securities held by creditors consist of shares in the company, and a reversionary interest under his father's will. The debtor, who filed his own petition, has not kept any books of account as to his private transactions, but the usual trade-books have, of course, been kept by the company."

Re JOHN HUTCHINSON CRANSWICK, late Bottle-manufacturer, formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Breffit & Co., of Castleford.

THIS debtor was publicly examined at the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court, on July 5, before Mr. Registrar Mason. The debtor, in reply to questions, said his failure had been caused through illness. He denied that when he left Messrs. Breffit's he had difficulties in respect of his accounts, as they were perfectly straight. The examination was ordered to be closed.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baurley, C. L., and Holgate, H. E., under the style of Banrley & Holgate, York, manufacturers of scientific instruments and opticians and retailers of optical, photographic, and other goods.

Bell, W. R., and Heath, C. J., under the style of Bell & Heath, Woodland Lodge, Blackheath, S.E., and Eastcombe Villas, Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E., surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Roberts, T. P., and Gillett, J. F., Eastleigh, Southampton, general medical practitioners.

Tonge, E., and Brooks, W., under the style of Tonge & Brooks, Ilcewood, botanical brewers and dealers in botanical beer.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Blades, Frederick Higham, Tattershall, Lincolnshire, publican and veterinary surgeon.

Davies, John, Edmond, near Newport, Salop, veterinary surgeon.

Stamp, Elizabeth Ann Margaret, and Bolnton, Francis Bower (trading as Stamp, Bolnton, jun., & Co.), Harrogate and Southampton, sole proprietors and manufacturers of Tit-Bits sauce or Tit-Bits relish.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

M'Allister, Robert Dempster, Biggar, chemist and druggist, will be examined in the Sheriff Court House, Lanark, July 9, at 11.30 o'clock. Creditors meet in the office of John Wilson & Stirling, chartered accountants, 154 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, July 18, at 12 o'clock.

Dividend.

Creditors of James Snodgrass, Marshall's Lane, Paisley, manufacturing chemist, will receive a dividend, August 14, in the office of Dunlop & Murray, 82 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

PETROLEUM has been produced artificially by the distillation of animal fats and oils at a temperature of 300° to 400° C., and under a pressure of 25 atmospheres.

Business Changes.

MR. EDWARD F. LINSTAD has taken over the business of Mr. Edwin Terry, 41 Nightingale Lane, Clapham.

DAY'S SOUTHERN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) have opened a new branch at Wellington Street, Woolwich.

WE stated recently that Messrs. Row & Co. had succeeded to the business of Mr. Evans, at Dorking. The name should have been given as Ross.

MR. R. STEVENSON, from Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., has commenced business as a chemist and druggist at 133 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.

MR. R. STOCKDALE has purchased Mr. C. Walker's business at Blundellsands, and has disposed of his business at 38 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, to Mr. T. Hamnett, of Manchester.

THE business of the late Mr. George Pattison, of 197 St. John Street Road, E.C., as manufacturer of lung-protectors, &c., will be carried on under the same title by his son, Mr. Sidney Pattison.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have taken over the four chemists shops in Derby and one in Burton-on-Trent hitherto carried on by Messrs. D. W. Bardill & Co. (Limited), now in liquidation.

MR. JOHN MORTON CLENNELL has disposed of his business at 52 Derby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mr. Frank R. Dudderidge, pharmaceutical chemist, from Messrs. Proctor, Son & Clague.

THE business established by Messrs. Wing, Aplin & Co., chemists and druggists, of Chislehurst, at the Parade, New Eltham, has been acquired by Mr. C. Henderson, pharmaceutical chemist, of London and Blackheath.

MR. WILLIAM GEDDES, wholesale druggist, of Oldham, in consequence of ill-health, has transferred his business to his son, Mr. Horace Paul Geddes, who has been associated with his father in the management for the past twelve years.

MR. CHARLES F. DAY, late of Balmain, Sydney, N.S.W., where he was manager of Messrs. Pattinson & Co.'s business, has bought the business at 128 Hither Green Lane, Lewisham, lately carried on by Mr. E. L. Henry, chemist and dentist.

Personalities.

DR. T. E. THORPE, F.R.S., has been nominated to the office of President of the Society of Chemical Industry, and Mr. E. C. C. Stauford one of the Vice-Presidents.

MR. HERBERT W. ALLEN, A.R.C.O., third son of Mr. Joseph Allen, chemist, Plymouth, organist and choirmaster of St. Matthew's Church, Stonehouse, has passed the recent Final examination for the B.A. degree of Dublin University, taking the eighth place in the second class.

THE selection of a successor to the present Lord Mayor of Manchester was considered on Tuesday at an informal meeting of the Manchester City Council, at the Town Hall. The Council unanimously agreed to present a requisition to Mr. Lloyd, asking him to accept the office of chief magistrate of the city in November next. Mr. Lloyd was elected to the Council in November, 1880, and was elevated to the position of alderman in April, 1892. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Higgin, Lloyd & Co., manufacturing chemists and drysalters, Little Peter Street, Manchester, and resides at Brackley House, Broad Oak Park, Worsley.

MAJOR AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON, the junior field officer in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has left the corps, and has obtained the usual permission to retain his rank on retirement. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson joined the Leicester detachment of the battalion as ensign in 1869, so that he had been twenty-five years in the corps. He became captain in 1874,

and commanded a company for the long period of eighteen years, for it was not until 1892 that he was promoted major in succession to Colonel S. Davis, who then became the second lieutenant-colonel in the Leicestershire Rifles. Colonel Richardson is described in the *Leicester Express* as an officer who was always well to the fore, and who at all times carried out his duties in an admirable manner. As a company commander he was second to none in the battalion, and he was equally as successful as a field officer. It cannot, therefore, but be a matter for regret amongst all ranks of the Leicestershire battalion that this officer has now severed his connection with the corps with which he has so long been associated.

THE executive committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference must keep a close watch on their colleague, Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, of Oxford. That gentleman, while botanising in Scotland the other day, came across a golden eagle, and became so friendly with it that the eagle returned with Mr. Druce to Oxford. Mr. Druce was on the borders of Sutherland and Ross-shire, and was clambering about the Cnochan rocks in search of the holly-fern and the *Dryas octopetala*, which many years ago Dr. Lightfoot had obtained from Sutherland, but which Mr. Druce hoped to find in Ross also. His attention was suddenly attracted by strange sounds apparently proceeding from some large bird on the rocks below him, and with difficulty lowering himself down, Mr. Druce came upon a young golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) engaged in gorging himself upon some bird which appeared from the white wings to have been a seagull; so gorged and tame was the eagle that he allowed Mr. Druce to feed him, and the interview ended by the bird handsomely permitting himself to be photographed with Mr. Druce by his side, an attendant gilly touching the button. The bird was then wrapped in the camera-cloth, and carried home. He already measures about 3 feet across his wings. His amiability towards Mr. Druce is no guarantee that he will be as gentle with all pharmacists. He might take a particular fancy to the gold-rimmed spectacles which distinguish some of our specially learned brethren.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 27, 1894.)

"MEKRINE"; for patent medicines for human use. By E. Smith, Oxley House, School Street, Low Moor, Bradford. 180,443.

"VIMBOS"; a preparation made or extracted from meat, for use as food. By Wm. Wallace Auld, Holyrood Square, Edinburgh. 178,549.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 4, 1894.)

"SPARKLING QUININE CHAMPAGNE," device of crescent and star, and wording on label; for a non-alcoholic and non-medicated beverage. By T. W. Lawson (Limited), 260 Rochdale Road, Manchester. The essential particular is the device. 179,225.

Coat of Arms in circle; for mineral and aerated waters. By R. Fry & Co., 21 and 22 Middle Street, Brighton. 180,044.

"BOUQUET BOX VOYAGE," device of ocean steamship and wording; for a perfume. By R. Hovenden & Sons, Berners Street, London, W. The essential particulars are the combinations of devices and the words "Bon Voyage." 180,392.

"HAIRON," and device of old man in priest's robes holding horn of oil over his head; for a hair-strengthenener. By J. C. Round, 19 Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, London, S.E. The essential particular is the device. 180,549.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Thomas Clare, chemist and druggist, of Scarborough, who died on December 28, 1893, has been proved at the principal Probate Registry, London, by Miss Mary Jane Clare, sister of the deceased, Mr. James Dippie, J.P., and Mr. Frederick Bright, J.P., all of Scarborough, whom the testator appointed as his executrix and executors. The gross value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at 6,369*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and the net at 4,584*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, carrying a stamp-charge of 138*l.*

The will of Mr. John Yeldham Betts, formerly a chemist and druggist and Town Councillor of Coventry, who died at his residence, Earlsdon, near that city, upon January 24 last, has been proved at the Birmingham District Probate Registry, by the executors named therein—Mrs. Elizabeth Paget Betts, the widow, Mr. George Betts, corn-merchant, a son, and Mr. A. E. Gibberd, clothier and woollen-draper, by whom the gross value of the deceased's personal estate and effects was sworn at 4,558*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, the net value being 4,479*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The will, with a codicil, of Mr. Thomas Howe, of Tideswell, Derbyshire, druggist, who died on November 10, 1893, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by Mrs. Emma Howe, the widow; Mr. George Howe, veterinary surgeon, of Buxton, and Mr. Thomas Robert Howe, the sons and executors of the deceased, and to them administration has been granted. The value of the personal estate and effects of the testator amounted to 4,186*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

The will, with a codicil, of Mr. Charles Stringer, of 24 Stanley Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist and druggist, who died on April 23, 1894, has been proved at York District Probate Registry by Mr. William Maxwell Holmes, of 318 Beverley Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, stockbroker, the testator's surviving executor. The value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at 230*l.* 6*s.*

The will of Mr. William Stevenson, of Woodleigh Villa, Totley Brook, Dronfield, Derbyshire, chemist and druggist, who died on September 25, 1893, at 121 Infirmary Road, Sheffield, has been proved at Derby District Probate Registry. The testator appointed his wife, Mrs. Emma Stevenson, and his daughters, the Misses Annie Maria and Edith Ellen Stevenson, the executrices to his will, and to them administration has been granted; the former having made a solemn affirmation and the two latter having sworn well and faithfully to administer the estate. The gross value of the testator's personalty amounted to 2,442*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and the net value to 1,175*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The will of Mr. William Robson, chemist and druggist, of 3 Alma Square, Scarborough, who died on March 2, 1894, has been proved at York District Probate Registry by the acting executor and son of the testator, Mr. William S. Robson, of 24 Falsgrave Road, Scarborough, chemist and druggist, to whom administration was granted, Messrs. Henry Walker and Thomas E. Hick, the other executors nominated, having renounced probate. The gross value of deceased's personal estate and effects was sworn at 1,490*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, the net value being 841*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The will of Mr. Henry Thompson, of Coatham, Yorkshire, retired chemist and druggist, who died on August 24, 1893, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry, London, by Mr. Frank Brown, of Stockton-on-Tees, accountant, one of the executors named—Mr. Benjamin Conlson Atkinson, the other executor nominated, having renounced administration. The value of the testator's personal estate was sworn at 7,422*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

The late Mr. James John Owles, chemist and druggist, of 1111 Quay, Great Yarmouth, who died on March 30, by his will constituted his wife, Mrs. Julia Owles, his residuary legatee; but he omitted to appoint any executor. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, have been granted at the Norwich Probate Registry to Mrs. Owles, her sureties being Messrs. J. G. Bessey and John Mainprice, of Acle, Norfolk. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 2,238*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and the net value to 946*l.* 8*s.* There are no leaseholds.

The will of the late Mr. Edward Carr, chemist and druggist, of Bridge Street, Fakenham, who died on October 28, 1893, has been proved at Norwich District Registry, by Mrs. Gela Mary Carr, the widow, Mr. George Carr, of 133, King Street, Norwich, a brother, and Mr. William Joseph Farrow, of Norwich, the executrix and executors named therein. The gross value of testator's personal estate and effects was sworn at 970*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, the net value being 640*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* There are no leaseholds.

New Companies and Company Reports.

THE SHARON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED), as the result of their operations for the five months ending May 31 last, have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, for the first half of the present year.

DINTING SOAP AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED), with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of "The Dinting Soap and Chemical Company," at Newton, Hyde, Cheshire, and to carry on business as soap manufacturers, soap boilers, oil refiners, dry-salters, chemists and druggists, mineral and aerated-water manufacturers, chemical manufacturers, &c. The first directors are:—James Hulme, of 224 Muslin Street, Newton Moor, Hyde, chemical manufacturer; W. Ingham Sutcliffe, Glenwood Godley, Hyde, cement manufacturer; H. S. Watts, Sunnybank, Longsight, medical student; and E. Sykes, Newton Moor, Hyde, analytical chemist. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration to be determined in general meeting. Registered office, Newton Chemical Works, Hyde, Cheshire.

AMERICAN AND PARISIAN MASSAGE COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry out the sciences and arts of massage and medical electricity, and to deal in patent medicines, ointments, preparations, specifics, cosmetics, and cures, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. S. M. Bragge, 12 Philbeach Gardens, S.W., gentleman; C. Broadbridge, 153 Brompton Road, S.W., clerk; H. Marks, 6 Artillery Street, E.C., proprietary-medicine manufacturer; T. Wellmore, 5 Overdale Road, King's Road, S.W., glass merchant; A. Blackburn, 22 Pennywen Road, S.W., gentleman; A. Rumilly, 11 St. Helen's Place, E.C., glass agent; J. Atkinson, 5 Ossian Road, N., manufacturing chemist. The first two directors are to be appointed by the above-named subscribers. Remuneration to be fixed by the shareholders. Qualification, 25*l.*

NELSON EMERY COMPANY (LIMITED), with a capital of 12,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Nelson Emery Company, at Bateman's Road, Middlesex, and to manufacture emery-paper and cloth, glass-paper, plate-powder, rouge, polishing-paste, Brunswick black, furniture-cream, putty-powder, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. Hitchman, 11 Wingate Road, W., clerk; S. Hartogs, 45 Camden Square, N.W., manufacturer; G. Smith, 37 Florence Road, Lewisham, chemist; J. H. Watson, 55 Queen's Street, W., traveller; S. Simpson, 4 Colonial Avenue, W., merchant; R. C. Salter, Cambridge Road, New Malden, clerk; F. W. Harkness, 17 Westdown Road, Stratford, E., clerk. Registered office: 25 Bateman's Row, London.

STANDARD OIL AND COLOUR COMPANY (LIMITED), with a capital of 80,000*l.* divided into 40,000 cumulative preference shares and 40,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry out the business of oil, colour, and Italian ware-housemen, hardware-merchants, drysalters, dealers in glass, china and earthenware, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—T. C. Hallamore, 26 Coleman Street, E.C., broker; H. Bartram, Bromley Park, Kent, accountant; F. Taylor, Lendenhall Buildings, E.C., agent; J. Hall, 331 Essex Road, Islington, accountant; F. A. Bagnall, 16 Great Winchester Street, E.C., accountant; A. K. Sharman, 18 Somerset Road, Tottenham, gentleman; B. Beech, 87 Florence Road, Stroud Green, gentleman. The first directors are to be elected by the subscribers.

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IN THE THERAPEUTIC POWER OF THE DRUG, OR IN THE
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE PREPARATION."

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons is now
engaged in receiving evidence of the working of the Acts

which relate to the adulteration of food and drugs. There are a good many people dissatisfied with those Acts, and a great many suggestions have been put forward for their amendment. We presume these proposals will soon be before us in definite form.

One great object—the one which a large number of retail grocers advocate, and which has received the cordial support of Sir C. Cameron, M.P.—is that an invoice should be regarded as a warranty. They say you prosecute the little retail vendor, who is generally as innocent of fraudulent intent as a rabbit, but you make no attempt to get at the real offender—the manufacturer, the importer, the wholesale dealer, who is in many cases the really guilty party, or the party who is cognisant of the adulteration, and who profits by it. Make him responsible, they say, for the accuracy of his invoices. This has been done by the Margarine Act, and by the more recent Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, and the retail grocers and their advocates profess to perceive no reason why a similar enactment should not be enforced under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Sir C. Cameron argues that it is unjust that the retailer should be assumed to sell with a warranty and to buy without one; and if that be the law, he says, it should be amended in that respect. His amending Bill of last year contained a clause providing that every wholesale trader or manufacturer of any food or drug, or any person who, in the course of trade, should sell to any other person such article with intent that the same shall be re-sold by retail in the state in which it had been purchased should, unless he had in writing informed the purchaser to the contrary, be deemed to have given a warranty. The principle of this clause seems just to a certain extent, but the attempt to carry it out would almost certainly result in failure. A provision applicable to two or three defined articles may be quite unsuitable when directed against the whole range of foods and drugs. Putting aside the difficulty of establishing the identity of articles sold by the retailer with those invoiced by the wholesaler, there comes into view the practical impossibility of a legally sufficient description of every substance invoiced. Let anyone call to mind the unexpected questions raised in prosecutions under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, and then try to imagine what form a wholesale druggist's invoice would have to take if he were to fairly safeguard himself, even supposing he could foresee the ingenuity of the analyst. For it must be remembered under Sir Charles Cameron's clause he—the wholesale man—would have to be the defender in nine cases out of ten.

But is it altogether desirable that the retailer should shirk his responsibility in this way? Have not the public a reasonable right to claim that he shall understand his business; and if he understand his business can he not protect himself against the wholesaler? He is not the wholesale man's slave; he can make his bargain with the latter, and whenever he thinks it necessary he can insist on a written warranty for any specific delivery. A clause such as Sir C. Cameron proposes would make the wholesale men the real retailers, and the retailers only their agents or servants.

We observe that Mr. Umney, who presided at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce to which Sir C. Cameron delivered his address, advocated that drugs should be dealt with in a separate Act from that which relates to foods. Mr. Umney does not seem to press this point much, and it appears to us that a single statute may just as well deal with the two subjects. His chief point seems to be that if any advisory council is created such as that which the analysts advocate, competent pharmacists should be among its members—at all events, when drugs or medicines

have to be dealt with. We do not think the advisory council is needed. The analysts want, by means of such a body, to dictate to the Somerset House laboratory, and perhaps ultimately to supersede it; Mr. Umney seems to regard it as a sort of grand jury, or consultative body before prosecutions are entered upon. We think that in either capacity such a body would be objectionable. As a consultative body it would become a sort of secret tribunal, and traders can have no desire to exchange the Somerset House laboratory for it as a board of reference. But, if any such body is to be formed, Mr. Umney's contention that practical pharmacists should be on it while the Act concerns itself with drugs is unanswerable.

The public analysts, as we have hinted, have their own axe to grind. They are supporting the grocers on the question of warranty, and their Bill does not propose to depose the Somerset House chemists from their present position of referees, which practically gives them the power of arbiters. But it is no secret that the majority of the analysts would, if they could, get rid of the reference to Somerset House. They would like to have a special board of reference created, with a voice themselves in its constitution. It will not be surprising if the Local Government Board should support some scheme of the kind. These Government Departments do not greatly love each other, and the representative of the Board before the Committee seems to have a particular reverence for the analysts generally. Any proposal of this kind must be resisted vigorously by traders. Before the provision of a reference to Somerset House there was next to no check on the vagaries and ignorance of the analysts. Magistrates took their certificates with a faith worthy of a more substantial basis, and the first Adulteration Act was well-nigh wrecked in consequence. Reference to Somerset House has saved many an innocent trader; the fear of it has forced caution on analysts, and has educated them up to their work. The Somerset House chemists have fulfilled the difficult task allotted to them with remarkable skill, and without a trace of bias. We are not aware that any one of their certificates has yet been proved erroneous. Whether the checks which the analysts now desire to impose upon them will be advantageous or otherwise is a question which deserves the most careful consideration.

The question of standards will also be raised before the Committee. It is very doubtful whether a defined standard for milk, limitations of the proportions of coffee, cocoa, &c., in mixtures, recognition of the Pharmacopœia for medicines, can be wisely or advantageously introduced into the statute, but there are many advocates for such procedure.

Sir Charles Cameron names one object with which we cordially agree. That is that actions at law, the object of which is to get a decision on some doubtful point, should be carried on at the public expense. It is very unjust that difficult questions should be contested, as they now have to be, at the risk of a private trader, the alternative being often submission to a most injurious stigma on his commercial reputation.

One other reform which we have often urged deserves consideration in view of an amending Act. There needs a compulsory return of all work done under the Acts. At present the analysts' reports sent to the Local Government Board may or may not give a just representation of the adulteration which prevails. The Board gets the analyst's statement, but gets no check upon it. He has analysed so many samples, and has found so many adulterated. The Board makes up its statistics, and draws its conclusions from these totally insufficient data. Even though a Court may have found that the analyst's certificate was absolutely wrong, the statistics are made up from the

original reports. What is wanted is that reports should be made up on a uniform system. These should state what samples had been taken, what the analyst certified respecting them, what action, if any, was taken on that certificate, and what was the result. The skill of the analyst wants testing as urgently as the goods of the tradesmen, and baseless scientific pretensions should be exposed as well as impure food and drugs.

DE RE NOVA.

WE live in an age of progress, or at least we tell ourselves so, and tell ourselves so frequently that there are people who have come to believe it. It is a comfortable belief, and those who hold it should be greatly delighted, and perhaps even strengthened in their faith, by the advances now being made in that newest department of medicine—the prevention and cure of disease by the inoculation of animal substances. We regret we cannot give this a proper name, as it is yet unchristened, and, being a somewhat ill-favoured infant, we have no wish to stand godfather to it. Despite appearances, however, we would be the last to say anything against it. Indeed, we would not offend it on any account, for who knows but some day we ourselves may require to have a part of some animal put into us? A pleasing prospect; but with characteristic unselfishness we are in no hurry to realise it, and we have no objection whatever to let other folk have a try first.

This we expect they will soon be doing, for we are told that the new method “is about to be introduced into one of the large London fever hospitals.” Diphtheria is the disease that is here to be honoured, but of course the method does not apply to diphtheria only. It depends on a principle, the limits of which are as yet difficult to define, but the general idea of which may be grasped even by a schoolboy. There are certain animals that do not seem to take kindly to certain diseases—in fact, they will not take them at all. An animal of this sort is said to be immune to the particular disease, and no great effort is required to imagine that the immunity may be due to a something in the animal. Further, if you wish to share the benefits of this immunity, all you have to do is to get that something out of the animal and into yourself.

Obviously this is more easily said than done. You must find out what part of the animal is the proper part, and that must be transferred absolutely unchanged. In respect to some diseases, the right thing is found to be the blood—a fortunate circumstance in its way, for, of course, it might just as well have been the spleen, or the liver, or even the whole animal. The last especially would have been awkward, for Nature has not constructed man on the proper principle for imbibing goats or guinea-pigs.

These, however, are not the only difficulties. The first necessity is the immune animal; and what if you cannot find one that is immune to the particular disease in which you are interested? Here science—obliging as usual—steps in and offers to produce one, so to speak, synthetically. This is done by giving the animal the disease in graduated doses. It is hardly necessary to remark that in these days diseases are kept in bottles, and dilute solutions of them can be given by minim, draehm, or ounce. The animal begins with a homœopathic dose, and works its way up according to its capacity, till time and custom enable it to take enormous quantities without turning a hair. It is something like the way in which the “seasoned vessel” takes off his magnum of old port, but more surprising, for port wine is babe's food compared to the active principle of tuberculosis or diphtheria.

It is by means of animals thus prepared that the patients of the “large London fever hospital” are to be cured. We understand that the animals to be selected for this purpose are horses, and they are said to offer no objections. When he has been dosed for the proper time, the horse is offered a carrot, and, while engaged with that succulent morsel, some blood is drawn off from a vein, and this so skilfully and painlessly that the animal does not think it worth while to look round to see what is going on. We should like to witness the process for ourselves; but if it can be done as described, perhaps the horse may as well be used as any other animal. Personally, we would much prefer him. He is a decent and respectable member of the “lower orders,” and we would rather mix blood with him than with some others we might name.

Meantime the results of the new method will be watched with interest. Diphtheria is not a desirable disease, and the present treatment, with its brushing-out of the throat and sticking tubes down the larynx, and even cutting into the larynx, is just a little barbarous, and we have heard that it is not particularly efficient. Perhaps the inoculation method may prove more successful, but we have our doubts—we have seen aforesaid another treatment that was “made in Germany.” That, however, is now an old story, and we have no desire to rake it out here. On the contrary, we will wish the new method every success. We hope it may not only “do for” Löffler's bacillus, but for every other bacillus that bothers man. Here, again, we show our unselfishness, for when that takes place no doubt the world will say good-bye to drugs and doctors. Some sort of inoculation will, of course, be required, but in all probability that will be automatic, and by putting a penny in the proper slot the passers-by will secure the prevention of any disease from housemaid's knee to hydrophobia. Cure of disease will be unnecessary, for everyone will carefully keep himself immune from his cradle upwards. To the child of the period inoculation will seem as natural as artificial food. An extract from the ornithorynchus, or the toothless whale, will carry him past all danger of having teeth or teething troubles, and he will be innocent of the joys and sorrows of mumps and measles, and all the other little ailments with which our own childhood was only too familiar. Farther in his career our space forbids us to follow him, but we have no doubt that he—the immune man—is the man of the future, and for our own part we are glad that we live—in the present.

SIX MONTHS' FOREIGN TRADE.

THE Board of Trade Returns published this week complete the account of our foreign trade during the first half of the present year. Compared with the same period of 1892 (which was an exceedingly bad trade year) the figures are only moderately satisfactory. On the import side of the account there is a substantial increase in values over the first half-year of 1893, in which all classes of goods, with the exception of spirits, tobacco, metals, and oils, have shared. The total value of our imports during the period under review has been 211,031,597*l.*, against 197,681,660*l.* in January–June, 1893, an increase of nearly 7 per cent. “Chemicals, dye-stuffs, and tanning-substances” show an increase of from 3,650,489*l.* to 3,822,831*l.*, while “oils” have declined from 3,596,556*l.* to 3,532,983*l.* The largest increase of imports (nearly 16 per cent. in value) has been in raw materials, especially in those for textile manufactures. On the other hand, the exports of British manufactured goods in which such materials are employed has not increased in the same proportion. The inference is that the many foreign countries financially dependent upon

Britain have been compelled to send us enhanced quantities of their produce in order to meet their liabilities; while our traders, mistrustful of the financial soundness of their clients over the sea, have been unwilling to supply them with the quantity of manufactured goods they would have drawn from us had their credit been good, and simply hold the raw materials in pawn till better times. That this position of reserve is shared by our great Continental competitors is evident from the French and German trade statistics, and to some extent accounts for the decline of nearly 10 per cent. (32,806,667*l.* to 29,653,899*l.*) in our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, a branch of trade which consists largely of supplies of tropical and other products to the manufacturing nations of the Continent.

The total value of exports of British and Irish goods has declined from 107,777,940*l.* to 106,883,475*l.*, and it is noteworthy that this is chiefly owing to the reduction in the shipments of fully-manufactured goods; while the exports of half-manufactured stuffs, such as yarns and machinery (which implies the growth of industry and, to some extent, of competition abroad), continue to increase. The growing popularity of the Parcel-post service is indicated by the fact that the value of goods exported by it during the last half-yearly period has, for the first time, exceeded half-a-million pounds in value, the figures being 506,799*l.*, against 481,192*l.* in the first half of 1893. The export trade in "chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations" has not been satisfactory, the total value having fallen to 4,438,571*l.*, compared with 4,722,745*l.* in the first half-year of 1893.

Consideration of the detailed figures relating to the chemical trade is not particularly satisfactory. The value of our imports of alkali from foreign countries is still very small—barely one-fifteenth of that of our exports—but it is increasing quickly, while our exports are falling off in a disquieting manner. Here are the figures of our foreign alkali trade for the first halves of the last three years:—

	1892	1893	1894
Imports ..	19,516 <i>l.</i>	33,186 <i>l.</i>	45,016 <i>l.</i>
Exports ..	1,016,081 <i>l.</i>	1,095,407 <i>l.</i>	782,858 <i>l.</i>
Imports ..	4,973 cwts.	8,691 cwts.	13,281 cwts.
Exports ..	2,740,466 "	3,383,943 "	2,708,606 "

The chief decline in the exports under this heading is in the trade with the United States, who have bought less than half their normal quantity during the past half-year. It is almost certain that when the figures of the entire year come to be published they will tell a still worse tale. The figures relating to cinchona bark reveal the gradual drying-up of that trade. From 56,418 cwts. in the first half of 1892, and 51,851 cwts. in that of 1893, the imports of this commodity have declined to 32,865 cwts. in 1894, while the exports have declined from 61,377 and 51,290 to 34,127 cwts. It is difficult to sift out from the very extensive heading of "chemicals" the substances particularly identified with the pharmaceutical trade. So far as it is possible to base any argument upon the statistics, it appears that there has been a slight improvement in our export drug-trade, and that the month of June was by no means so bad as the complaints of individual traders make it appear. The export figures for "Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations" were:—

	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£
Month of June ..	74,641	77,565	82,060
First half-year ..	503,456	474,414	491,121

Taking the statistics all round, our Board of Trade Returns appear to indicate that our foreign trade is slowly recovering from the extreme depression of the previous year.

STREET ICES.

With reference to the note under the above heading, published last week in our Commentary, we are glad to learn, from the report of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, that an investigation of these articles is proceeding. The chemical part of the inquiry is entrusted to Mr. Colwell, F.I.C., and the bacteriological part to Dr. Macfadyen. Attention will be especially paid to determining whether any of the bacteria are pathogenic or not. Simultaneously with reports of the abominable impurity of the ices sold in London streets news come from Paris of even worse character. Examination of samples seized on behalf of the Municipal Laboratory shows that the ices simply swarm with microbes, and contain excrement and other impurities, probably derived from impure ice used in the manufacture. These ices are sold in the cafés, and the municipal authorities are unable to stop the sale.

ARTIFICIAL CITRIC ACID.

For some considerable time there have been rumours of the artificial production of citric acid from a sugar solution, by growing in it a fungus. The new method has been the subject of prolonged experiment in a chemical-factory in Alsace well known for the many synthetic products that have been brought into commerce by it. The news of the discovery has created much uneasiness in the West Indies—notably in Dominica—where the preparation of concentrated lime-juice for citric-acid manufacture is an industry of some importance. The uneasiness has been allayed somewhat, however, by a letter read by Dr. Alfred Nicholls, of Dominica, from a London drug-firm, in which the opinion is expressed that the experiments are not likely, within the near future, to reach a stage at which they would become dangerous to the lime-industry. This letter appears in the current issue of the *Kew Bulletin*, in which is also printed a communication, dated June 13, from the British Ambassador at Berlin on the same subject. Sir E. B. Malet states that, according to information which he has received from the Imperial German Foreign Office, the director of the chemical-works at Thann, in Alsace, states that the result of the experiments in the production of citric acid from sugar solution increases the prospect of ultimate success, but that certain difficulties have been encountered which must be overcome before there can be any question of the mercantile utilisation of the process.

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT.

Half-a-column in the *New York World*, printed like reading-matter, and headed in the usual American sensation style, runs as follows:—

The World Progresses, although it took Five Thousand Years to make a Discovery—History Repeats Itself.—What Charles the First's Physician did, and what Modern Chemists and Discoverers are doing.

Thousands of people saw Charles I. beheaded in 1643. It was a great show, a genuine tragedy, and free to the public.

Yet in all that crowd there was but one man who knew why the blood spurted from the severed arteries in the monarch's neck. That was Dr. Harvey, the King's physician. He had announced the circulation of the blood, and in so doing he started a tremendous scandal. People called him a fool, a meddler, a madman. They said he ought to be sent to the block.

What a lucky thing it was that the Puritans chopped off the King's head instead of Harvey's! A king more or less doesn't matter, but a thinker more or less does.

Thank mercy, it's safer now to tell new truth than it was 250 years ago. That's why we are not afraid to publish these letters nor to talk freely about what they mean.

Then follow testimonials to the merits of Paskola, a pre-digested food.

Legal Reports.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY v. ARMSON.—APPEAL.

ON Thursday afternoon, Mr. Armson, a grocer, carrying on business at Melbourne, near Derby, in the action against him by the Pharmaceutical Society to recover penalties under the Pharmacy Act of 1868, for keeping open a shop for retailing a poison, viz.—morphia, that being a preparation of opium and poisonous within the meaning of the Act—appealed to the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Kay and Smith from the decision of Justices Charles and Bruce, sitting as a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench, affirming a decision

Mr. Bonsey: By the Act there are drugs which are to be deemed poisons, and the question is, if a very small quantity—

The Master of the Rolls: Have you the facts found by the County Court Judge?

Mr. Bonsey: I have the judgment. But I would just call your Lordships' attention to sections 2 and 17 of the Act, showing what are to be deemed poisons. To this the Pharmaceutical Society have made additions under an Order in Council. The poisons mentioned in Parts I. and II. are different. Those in Part I. a chemist can sell only to a person he knows, or to someone introduced by such a person, labelling them poison, and entering the ingredients in a book; and those in Part II. he can sell to anyone. The bottle which is in question in this case contained one-tenth of a grain of morphine.

The Master of the Rolls: Have the Pharmaceutical Society said morphine is a poison, and have the Privy Council adopted that?



LORD JUSTICE KAY.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS,
LORD ESHER.

LORD JUSTICE
A. L. SMITH.

of the County Court Judge of Derby, holding defendant liable to penalties.

Mr. Bonsey, who appeared with Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., as counsel for the appellant, said his learned leader was at the moment engaged in another court, and asked their Lordships to take the next case, but they declined. Mr. Bonsey accordingly proceeded to open the appeal as above detailed, and said the action was brought against the appellant under Section 15 of 31 and 32 Vict. cap. 121, the provisions of which he quoted, making unlawful the keeping open of shop by a person, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, for retailing and dispensing or compounding of poisons.

The Master of the Rolls: Did the County Court Judge hold, as a matter of fact, that this was a poison?

Mr. Bonsey: It is not merely a question of fact. The point is, What is a poison under the Act?

Lord Justice Kay: I find there was evidence on the point, and on that the Judge decided; it was not on his own opinion.

Mr. Bonsey: It is one of two—

Lord Justice Kay: Opium and all preparations of opium or poppies are scheduled as poison, and it is unlawful to sell any poison unless so distinctly labelled; and so on.

Mr. Bonsey quoting the sections,

Lord Justice Kay remarked that none of one class could be sold except by a chemist, and asked, Did not the County Court Judge find this was a preparation of opium?

Mr. Bonsey said that was the point; it was a compound, and all that the Judge found was that one of the ingredients was a poison to the extent of $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of morphine, which was one of the scheduled poisons.

The Master of the Rolls: Suppose a grocer sold more than $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. by mistake. Where would he be?

Mr. Bonsey said it was a manufactured article.

The Master of the Rolls: But even a manufacturer may make a blunder.

Mr. Bonsey: My point is that the grocer would know nothing about it.

The Master of the Rolls: That strengthens the question whether he should sell it if he doesn't know.

Mr. Bonsey said this was a proprietary medicine, and neither grocer nor chemist would know what it contained, and a chemist would be liable to a penalty if he sold one of these medicines without entering the contents in a book if it happened to contain a scheduled poison. But in this case it came under Part II. of the schedule.

Lord Justice Kay: The Judge decided that if the whole of the bottle were taken it would kill. Would it not, therefore, be a poison within the Act?

Mr. Bonsey said that was the difficulty. It did not depend on the size of the bottle in which the medicine happened to be sold. The Judge found the only evidence was that of Dr. Luff to the effect that if a child happened to swallow the contents of a whole bottle, if in ordinary health it would certainly be injured, and if not it might be fatal, and if an infant took it it probably would be fatal. The question, was it a poison, therefore, did not depend on the size of the bottle. This had been considered in two cases—

The Master of the Rolls: Are we not bound by the evidence you have just quoted, which the Judge found as a fact?

Lord Justice Kay: Suppose the preparation of opium would be insufficient to harm a child, is it not prohibited? Mixing it with other ingredients does not make it less a preparation of opium.

Mr. Bonsey said in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper it was argued that the Act does not apply when only one of the ingredients of a compound, as this was, was a scheduled poison. But the Divisional Court in the present case held that it did apply, the whole, if taken in its entirety, being a poison. He pointed out that in Piper's case both the learned Judges expressed doubts whether that was a proper interpretation of the Act, and in that case, he should point out, there was a much larger quantity of morphine; and Mr. Justice Collins added that he did not think it necessary to lay down a rule as regarded a compound containing an infinitesimally small quantity of poison, which must be dealt with as it arose.

Lord Justice Kay: I understand that these bottles are labelled and show the quantity to be used for infants.

Mr. Bonsey said, Yes, but he thought the smallest dose prescribed was for a child four years of age.

The Master of the Rolls understood that Mr. Bonsey argued that case, and of course he had a right to say this case was wrong, but he would ask him whether this appeal did not involve the question of its being right or wrong.

Mr. Bonsey said the Court gave him leave to appeal in this case, saying they were bound by the case of Piper, but he submitted that Piper's case was wrong on the point now under consideration.

The Master of the Rolls: I understand you; it is quite legitimate.

Lord Justice Kay: The Act was designed to prevent persons who are not chemists dealing in poisons intended to be taken internally. The point is, Does this preparation contain a sufficient quantity of opium to injure?

The Master of the Rolls: You have it that it would injure a child, and perhaps kill it, and to an infant would be fatal; and if you choose to sell what is poison without knowing anything about it, and to run the risk of what follows, are you not liable?

Mr. Bonsey said there was such a wide distinction as to the word "poison." If it had been the intention of the Legislature to include compounded ingredients it would have been easy to cover them by the Act, but it did not.

The Master of the Rolls: If you sold opium under another name—

Mr. Bonsey said it would be opium still; but if you had a compound of six or eight distinct drugs, and one happened to be a very small quantity of poison, was that a compound which became a scheduled poison under this Pharmacy Act—

The Master of the Rolls: The penalty does not depend upon how much, but whether it contains a quantity that would hurt anybody.

Mr. Bonsey said his first point was that the Act did not apply to a compound of which only one ingredient was a poison scheduled under the Act.

The Master of the Rolls: But if the compound contained

but two things, and half of it was one of these poisons, do you say that your argument applies, and holds good?

Mr. Bonsey submitted that if it would not kill anybody it would. It might have been wiser had the Legislature covered this; but the Act did not cover it.

Lord Justice Kay: Suppose you sold opium in water—would not that be a preparation of opium? When does it cease to be a preparation of opium by the addition of other things?

Mr. Bonsey said that was one point in the case. There was a great distinction between a preparation of the drug and a compound of which one of the ingredients happened to be a preparation of opium.

Lord Justice Kay: Suppose you take pure morphia, and mix it with sugar, then you say you may sell that, and that is not a preparation of morphia?

Mr. Bonsey said he was not chemist enough to answer that question.

The Master of the Rolls: When we were children they used to give us grey-powder and strawberry-jam; you say they did not give us grey-powder, but a compound of grey-powder and strawberry-jam. (Laughter)

Mr. Bonsey went on to contend that there was a distinction between a preparation and a compound.

The Master of the Rolls said he should say that a compound was a preparation, but a preparation need not be a compound.

Mr. Bonsey said that surely it could not be said that everything into which opium entered as an ingredient was a preparation of opium.

Lord Justice Kay: If you are right this Act would be evaded in the simplest way. You have nothing to do but to put another ingredient with opium, and then say it is not a preparation of opium. Surely the Act cannot mean that.

Mr. Bonsey thought the Act was intended to prevent the sale of poisons scheduled in the Act, and not to prohibit the sale of medicines of which one of the ingredients was a poison. If the contrary were intended, it would have been easy to have said so.

The Master of the Rolls: It will be said against you that they have said so.

Lord Justice Kay: If you sell the compound you sell everything included in the compound, and if the compound includes opium you sell opium.

Mr. Bonsey said you might have a chemical combination of two substances and the result be neither of the two.

Lord Justice Kay: You do not pretend that the chemical combination here alters the opium into something which is not opium?

Mr. Bonsey: No.

Lord Justice Kay: Then that point does not arise.

The Master of the Rolls said that medical men prescribed strychnine as a tonic, and asked if Mr. Bonsey said that a grocer might mix a compound of strychnine and sell it.

Mr. Bonsey replied that making up a prescription was a different thing.

The Master of the Rolls: Is it? Does it make any difference if the grocer had made up this thing himself and then sold it?

Lord Justice Kay pointed out that the Act said it should not be lawful for any person to keep open shop for retailing (amongst other things) compound poisons.

Lord Justice Smith said that if the Act only applied to poisons *per se*, why were medical practitioners excepted?

Lord Justice Kay said that there was no provision in the Act as to the quantity of the prohibited articles, therefore grocers could not deal in them at all—it did not matter what the quantity was.

Mr. Bonsey said that in the cases of Piper and Delves the Court seemed to have said that it merely depended upon the quantity which happened to be in the amount at a particular time. Was it the meaning of the Act that the question whether a thing was a poison or not depended upon the size of the bottle which happened to be sold of a particular compound?

The Master of the Rolls said that seemed to go far to show that the Court ought not to enter into the question of quantity if the article sold contained any of the prohibited things—that a man should not sell it at all unless he was a fully qualified person.

Lord Justice Kay: A grocer has no right to sell any opium

Sections 1 and 2 of the Act absolutely prohibit his doing it.

Mr. Bonsey: The effect of that would be to prohibit the sale of proprietary medicines.

Lord Justice Kay: A very good thing too.

Mr. Bonsey: They are very useful medicines to the poor people.

The Master of the Rolls: Are you sure those which are useful to poor people have any poisonous things in them?

Lord Justice Kay: Is it not perfectly notorious that children have been killed in very great numbers by taking these things containing poison?

Mr. Bonsey said there was no evidence of any child having died from taking this.

The Master of the Rolls thought that most of the useful proprietary medicines had nothing in them, and that they cured by faith.

Mr. Bonsey said that the object of the Act could not be that the person who sold medicine should know what it contained, because neither the chemist nor the grocer knew the contents of proprietary medicines.

The Master of the Rolls said that a chemist could examine these things in his laboratory and find out what was in them.

Mr. Bonsey said they were secret nostrums under a Government stamp, and the chemist was unaware of their contents. There were scarcely any patent medicines in existence, but there were hundreds of proprietary medicines.

Lord Justice Kay pointed out that many proprietary medicines did not include any of the ingredients mentioned in the schedule.

The Master of the Rolls wanted to know why, if a man sold an article with 2 grains of strychnine in it, he should not be bound to put down "Two grains of strychnine."

Mr. Bonsey said he could not do that.

The Master of the Rolls: Then he should not sell the thing.

Mr. Bonsey said that would be forbidding the sale of proprietary medicines.

Lord Justice Kay: Which contain poisons. You are not allowed to sell a fraction of these scheduled poisons unless you are a qualified person.

Mr. Bonsey submitted that was not the meaning of the Act.

Lord Justice Kay: If your argument is right it would be the easiest thing in the world to evade this Act.

Mr. Bonsey contended that the object of the Act was not to include every proprietary medicine which had poison as an ingredient; and if it was, in this particular case there was no evidence that this was a poison.

The Master of the Rolls: Is not a poison a thing which would poison somebody?

Mr. Bonsey said that surely quantity would not be the accurate definition of a poison. A man might poison himself with beer.

The Master of the Rolls: He does not poison himself with beer except in the view of the temperance reformer. Except you are with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, I hope you will not tell me beer is poison. If you drink any amount of that which is not poison, how can you poison yourself?

Lord Justice Kay: The Act says these things are poison. We have not to determine that question, because the Act says that opium and all preparations of opium are poison.

Mr. Bonsey said that since this Act many of these proprietary medicines had been labelled "poison."

The Master of the Rolls: That is to say that since the cases have come before the Courts they have begun to comply with the Act.

Mr. Bonsey said that as a matter of fact this was a trade dispute between grocers and chemists, and concluded his argument by a summary of his previous submissions.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., following on the same side, said that the complaint was under the 15th section—namely, that the defendant sold or kept an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons. The saving clause (16) said that nothing hereinbefore contained was to extend to or interfere with the business of certain people, nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing. Section 17 was, of course, not

included in the saving clause. His contention was that section 17 did not affect this case, because he was going to claim that his clients were free from section 15 inasmuch as they came under the exceptions under section 16 as sellers of patent medicines.

Lord Justice Kay: Then you will have to tell us exactly what a patent medicine is.

Mr. Moulton with very great confidence submitted that a patent medicine was only the common name for a proprietary medicine. To the best of his knowledge and experience it had no other meaning whatever. He had never heard of letters patent for a medicine, and he felt perfectly certain that the words "patent medicine," as used in the English language, did not and never had meant medicines for which letters patent had been granted. He wanted to point out why it was that these things were excluded. This Act, if he understood it rightly, was an Act to prevent dispensing by incompetent persons, and, consequently, in section 16 it meant to insist upon certain precautions being taken in the sale of deadly articles.

The Master of the Rolls: A grocer is not a qualified person.

Mr. Moulton said that the point about the proprietary article was that the retail dealer did not dispense it—it was not made by him.

The Master of the Rolls said that a grocer could not sell a medicine made from a prescription.

Mr. Moulton did not suppose he could unless it came under the head of patent medicines. But it made no difference to the public whether a proprietary medicine which was made up and protected by a stamp passed into their hands through the medium of a chemist or a grocer. The fight here was merely a trade fight as to whether the highly lucrative business of transferring these medicines from the hands of the wholesale maker to members of the public should be in two trades or one. These medicines were put into the market in a form in which they could not be tampered with, and therefore were excluded from the 15th section.

Lord Justice Kay said that when the words "patent medicine" were used in an Act of Parliament, patent medicines and not proprietary medicines must be meant. Before a patent was granted the nature of the medicine would be investigated.

Mr. Moulton said that surely after the patent was run out they were to have the privilege of being sold.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

On the Court resuming Mr. Moulton, continuing his argument, quoted section 52 of George III. cap. 150, in order to show that patent medicines are sent out in such a way that the stamp is a preventive against their being tampered with.

The Master of the Rolls: Oh no! that isn't the ground for stamping them.

The evil of unskilful dispensing, Mr. Moulton went on to say, was got rid of when they were sold in this form. If the medicine was labelled "poison" what did it matter whether it was sold by a chemist or any other trader?

Lord Justice Kay: You might say the same of everything scheduled in the Act.

Mr. Moulton said his point was that the design was that nobody should dispense unless he was qualified to do so. "Patent medicine" was the ordinary English and the common name for medicines of the proprietary class, and patent medicines largely composed this class, and were sold with a stamp.

Lord Justice Kay: But there are many proprietary medicines, I suppose, which have no stamp?

Mr. Moulton: Oh, no; that would be against the Stamp Act. These stamped medicines are free from the difficulty of unskilful dispensing. I agree there ought to be legislation of some kind dealing with this; but that was not the object of this Act. It does not require chemists and druggists to be at all skilled in reference to poisons; it is only designed to make them skilled as dispensers and in compounding medicine.

Lord Justice Kay: Then you cut the word "sell" out of the first section.

The Master of the Rolls: And allow dealing with proprietary medicines however poisonous; and that would be against public policy.

Mr. Moulton said briefly his case was that the precaution

applied, whether to proprietary medicines or patent medicines; but that sections 1 to 15, providing precautions that proper persons should dispense, did not apply to medicines made by wholesale manufacturers; and, next, that the phrase "compound and preparation" could not mean that any fraction of a poison which happened to be present in a mixture made that preparation a poison. The meaning of the schedules to the Pharmacy Act, he submitted, was that you may not sell isolated, purified, and intensified poisons without special precautions; but if you sell them in a form mixed with less poisonous ingredients, so that they fall out of the rank as terrible poisons, they come into the second class. When they include only a small proportion of one of the ingredients, it does not come under the phrase, "Opium and all preparations of opium or poppies," and the mere fact of there being a small poisonous ingredient, he submitted, did not bring it within the schedules. Among other things "Condy's Fluid," for instance, was poisonous in the sense that it contained a small portion of poison, but so small as to be innocuous, and it was not considered a poison because the proportion was so very small.

Lord Justice Smith: But it is not within the Act, is it?

Mr. Moulton assented that it was not, but pointed to arsenic in green silk and in paperhangings, phosphorus in bread, and other things as instances of articles which nobody dreamt of characterising as poisons or preparations of poisons.

Lord Justice Smith: In fact, you want to restrict the Act.

Mr. Moulton said he did not say you might not put other ingredients into a poison and yet leave it within the Act; but if the ingredients were such that the whole ceased to retain the particular quality of the poison—

The Master of the Rolls: That is a distinction too fine for me. And in this case it was held by the County Court Judge as a matter of fact that this preparation was in its entirety poisonous.

Mr. Moulton having recapitulated his arguments and illustrated his submissions by reference to a number of well-known preparations which contain poison but are not scheduled, submitted that this was in favour of the view of the appellant.

Mr. Crump, Q.C., with him Mr. Gray, for the Pharmaceutical Society, first dealing with the questions which had been raised in the case under the Acts of Parliament, pointed to the Medical Stamp Act of George III. as distinguishing patent from proprietary medicines. He next quoted from the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, which also contrasted proprietary with patent medicines. These measures, he submitted, clearly indicated the intention of the Legislature in regard to patents for medicines, that when a specification had been furnished showing its component parts, its sale would be authorised under the Great Seal, as in a document which he placed before the Court as an example. The idea that by placing a stamp upon medicine you could sell it, however poisonous, was not based on the spirit of the Acts, nor could it be supported. The object of the Legislature, he submitted, was to include all medicines which contained any of the scheduled poisons, and the Pharmaceutical Society had under their powers gone further than these schedules, and included preparations of prussic acid and preparations of morphine. It was sufficient for the purpose of the plaintiffs in the action that they said under the Act an unregistered person could not sell a poison as defined by the Act without subjecting himself to penalties. Mr. Crump was proceeding to quote the decision of Mr. Justice Lush in a case which was brought under the Act, when

The Master of the Rolls said they need trouble the learned counsel no further, and proceeded to deliver judgment: This, his Lordship said, was an appeal against the decision of a Divisional Court which heard an appeal from the judgment of a County Court Judge before whom the case originally came. With regard to any facts in the case we are not authorised to depart from the findings of fact by the County Court Judge. We take it, therefore, that in one of the bottles sold by the defendant there was one of the poisons named in the schedule to the Pharmacy Act of 1868. We don't know what the several other ingredients in the bottle were, but we do know that it contained one of

those poisons. The Court held that the defendant made himself liable to a penalty for selling this bottle which he admitted was sold as a medicine, and that he was liable because he was not one of the persons entitled to sell such a medicine; he was, in fact, a grocer. The argument before us has been on two points, which we have to decide. It is said that he did not sell the poison mentioned in the schedule. If he did sell the bottle it is clear that he sold the poison, and if he sold the poison he is liable to the penalty. But the argument addressed to us was this:—This poison was mixed with other ingredients. But this did not alter its chemical nature; that nature remained even though it was mixed with other things. To adopt this argument would be to hold a poison not a poison; you would only have to put it into a cup of tea and it would not be poison. The ordinary way in which, in the old days, people were poisoned, from Cardinals downwards, was to give them poison in their drink, and it has been left to this age to provide skilful advocates to tell us that if poison is put into a man's wine and he drinks it he does not receive poison into his system because he took wine with it and the wine did not poison him. So here, when poison is put into the medicine the person selling it sells poison with it. There is nothing in the Act of Parliament which I can see, reading it in the ordinary way, which says you may sell poison mixed with other things and not sell it by itself. This argument was used before Mr. Justice Collins in a similar case which came before him, and with his usual skill and power, for reasons which he gave, he came to the conclusion that you sell poison if you sell it without its nature being altered, although it is mixed with other things. I cannot see any answer to that view, but I think all the arguments are against it. Therefore I think the appellant did sell poison. And then we were met with the infinitesimal argument, the meaning of which was that if a thing is infinitesimal the Court will treat it as not existing at all—*de minimis* it is called in the Latin, but infinitesimal if spoken in English. But that does not get rid of the fact that this person sold a poison named in the prohibiting schedule. Then it was said he sold a patent medicine, and learned counsel have told us a good deal about their experience with reference to these medicines in the trade—whether they meant the persons who sell or who swallow them I did not gather—and that all proprietary medicines, which are vulgarly known as quack medicines, are known as patent medicines. In the first place, I don't accept that as a statement of fact; I doubt it extremely. But, in the second place, we have to deal with an Act of Parliament, and when we find Acts dealing with this very subject interdistinguishing between proprietary medicines and patent medicines, to my mind we cannot say that it applies only to patent medicines. On that point I entirely agree with Mr. Justice Collins in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society and Piper. His judgment coincided with a case which Mr. Justice Lush and Lord Hannen decided. We cannot overrule both of those cases. I think they were right, and that this appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

Lord Justice Kay said the facts of the case were these: The thing sold was what might properly be called a quack medicine—Powell's balsam of aniseed. What it was compounded of they were not told, but they were told that each bottle contained $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of morphine, and what the County Court Judge said was binding upon them. The County Court Judge said that it might be fatal to an adult, subject to certain diseases, but, except under special conditions, he did not think the evidence established that the contents of a bottle if taken at once would be fatal, though in the case of a child it would be injurious, and might be fatal, and in the case of an infant would probably be fatal. This was not a case in which the maxim *de minimis* applied at all. He could quite understand that if the proportion of one of the poisons mentioned in the schedule was so exceedingly small as to be perfectly innocuous if the whole bottle was taken the doctrine of *de minimis* would be applicable. The first argument was that this was not a sale of morphine, because it was only the sale of a composition which contained morphine. When one looked at the Act of Parliament, however, it was plain that an argument of that kind could not be maintained. The Act of Parliament provided that it should be unlawful

for any person to sell poisons unless he was a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act, and in the schedule of the Act the things which were to be deemed poisons were named. The argument that because this was compounded of something else therefore it might be sold, might be reduced to an absurdity by supposing the composition was one or two of the articles prescribed in the schedule. But without taking so extreme a case as that, could it possibly be the meaning of this Act that you might sell any of these prohibited poisons, provided you mixed it with other ingredients, and sold it in bottles containing such a quantity that if the whole bottle was taken it would poison a man or a child? To come to such a conclusion would utterly destroy the object and purpose of this Act. Nothing would be easier than to evade this Act if you were to say that although you may not sell these ingredients mentioned in the schedule, anyone may sell them if he mixes something else with them. If the mixture did contain the article in a considerable quantity, such a quantity as would make it deleterious if the whole bottle were taken, then it seemed to him (Lord Justice Kay) that you were infringing not only the letter, but the spirit of this Act if the person who sold that was not a qualified person within the meaning of the Act. It was said that in ordinary parlance now all proprietary medicines were classed under the head of patent medicines. But was that the meaning of this Act of Parliament? The best means of construing this Act of Parliament was to see how the Legislature had dealt with patent medicines in other Acts of Parliament, and he found a most clear distinction always maintained between patent medicines and other medicines which were not patented. He entirely accepted what Mr. Justice Collins said in Piper's case. The reason of the exemption of patent medicines was very clear indeed. Where the medicine was properly speaking a patent medicine, that was to say where the exclusive right to make or sell it had been granted to somebody under a patent under the Great Seal, the condition of the patent always was that a specification was lodged in the Patent Office describing the whole of the ingredients and process of manufacture, and without that no patent could be obtained. Therefore when people bought a patent medicine they had the means of ascertaining what ingredients were contained in that patent medicine. That was one reason for the exemption. The other was this, that if before this Act of Parliament a patent had been granted that would give to the patentee exclusive right of making and selling the patented article, it would have to take away from him that which he had been exercising as a right by this Act of Parliament, which would prevent him from further making or selling if he were not an authorised person under this Act. He thought it was plain that under section 16 the words "patent medicine" meant that which it expressed *prima facie*—a medicine the maker or owner of which had letters patent for it—and was not intended to extend to proprietary medicines like the one in question here, for which the owner had obtained no patent whatever. For these reasons he thought the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith, in concurring, said that the first question was whether or not Mr. Armson had sold a poison within the meaning of the Act, and the second whether or not this was a patent medicine within Section 16 of the Act. He understood this case was brought for the purpose of overruling three cases which had been decided before. The first thing was to ascertain what was the meaning of the Act. He could not see much difficulty in construing this Act. The general object of the Act was to have poisons dispensed and made up by duly qualified persons; in other words, to prevent grocers from selling poisons. The Act said that poisons should not be sold except by chemists. What poisons? The poisons mentioned in the schedule. Coming to the schedule, what was it that persons not qualified were not to sell? Amongst the things were opium and preparations of opium. He asked himself who were to sell the poisons mentioned in the schedule, and his answer was "chemists." If the Act had stopped there, he did not think it could be said otherwise than that the Courts below were right in saying that the persons in this case had sold poisons within the meaning of the Act, because it was found that in this Powell's Balsam of Aniseed there was one of the poisons mentioned in the schedule, not *de minimis*, but in such sub-

stantial quantities that if a child took it, it might be fatal. Had or had not the defendant sold a poison mentioned in the Act? He could only answer that question by saying "Certainly." But then it was said that he did not sell the poison *per se*, but with something else. Test that. Suppose a man filled a bottle half with chloroform and half with water, could it be said that he did not sell chloroform? Of course he did; he sold chloroform and water, but none the less he sold chloroform. As he (Lord Justice Smith) read the Act he was not to sell chloroform unless he was a chemist. It seemed to him there was a direct provision against unqualified persons selling poisons. The defendant was such a person. Then it was said that the defendant was out of Section 16 because Powell's Balsam of Aniseed was a patent medicine. Where was the patent? There was no patent. Then it was said that the Court ought to read Section 16 as exempting patent medicines and proprietary medicines. Without authority he should not read the Act in that way, and reference to other Acts showed that it was not to be so read. Mr. Moulton doubted whether there was such a thing as a patent medicine, but a patent for medicine as late as 1892 had been handed up. In his judgment this case had been brought within the Act, and Mr. Armson could not get out of it, as being within the exemptions of Section 16. The appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Gray: With costs?

Lord Justice Kay: Yes.

Appeal dismissed, with costs, accordingly.

TAKING A CAST OF THE MOUTH.—CAN A DENTIST CHARGE FOR IT?

AN action was tried before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., in the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Green, a lady residing in Oxford Street, sued a dentist of Ludgate Hill to recover the sum of 6*l.* odd for goods supplied. The claim was admitted, but the defendant set up a counterclaim of 2*l.* 2*s.* for professional services rendered in taking a cast of the plaintiff's mouth. It was alleged that the plaintiff gave an order for a set of teeth, and that a cast of her mouth was taken, but she subsequently revoked the order, and the defendant now sought to recover 2*l.* 2*s.* for the cast. The plaintiff said that when she was told she would be charged 35*l.* for a set of teeth she gave up all idea of it, as she could not afford it. The defendant then suggested taking a cast of her mouth in case she should alter her mind, and she did not object to that, but she certainly never gave any order. His Honour said it was absurd for a dentist to charge for taking a cast of a client's mouth, and a bootmaker might just as well charge for taking a measurement of a customer's foot. There would be judgment for the plaintiff on claim and counterclaim, with costs.

PARAFFIN WAX FOR BEESWAX.

ON Wednesday, at the Old Hill (Oldbury) Police Court, Samuel Farley, herbalist, Cradley Heath, was summoned for selling beeswax not of the nature and quality demanded, on June 7. It was stated that Mr. Toy, an assistant to the inspector, went to defendant's shop and asked for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beeswax, for which he paid 5*d.* Upon being told that the wax was purchased for analysis, defendant said, "I was not asked for pure beeswax." The analysis showed that the article contained no real beeswax, but was paraffin wax. Paraffin wax could be purchased for 7*d.* per lb., whilst genuine beeswax cost 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. Defendant admitted the sale, but said he could not sell genuine beeswax at such a price, but sold the paraffin wax to joiners for the purpose of polishing, it being more serviceable than genuine beeswax. He had no intention of breaking the law, and would see in future that such an error did not occur. Mr. Bassano (Chairman) said the Bench considered it a grave case, as it was a fraud for people to sell one article for another, especially when it was inferior. Defendant would be fined 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, including costs.

Rachel Cox, chemist, of Halesowen Road, Old Hill, was fined 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for a similar offence. The Bench allowed the solicitor's fees for the prosecution.

THE DANGERS OF CAUSTIC SODA.

IN the City of London Court on July 6, before Mr. Julian Robins, Deputy Judge, and a jury, Bernard McDermott, a working-man, of Silvertown, claimed, under the Employers' Liability Act, the sum of 80*l.*, as damages for personal injuries which had occurred to him, as he alleged, through the negligence of the servants of the District Chemical Company (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Mr. Ruegg was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Bingley for the defendant company.

Mr. Ruegg said the accident occurred on October 28 last, when the plaintiff was in the employment of the defendant company, at their works at North Woolwich. The defendant company manufactured a variety of chemicals, and the plaintiff's duty was to see that certain tanks into which chemical liquids ran were kept filled, and at proper times to turn off the taps which led the liquid into the various tanks. He had nothing to do with the management of the plant. At the time of the accident the plaintiff was running caustic soda into the tanks. A long pipe was run along the top of the tanks, and the plaintiff's complaint was that the pipes supplying the boiling caustic soda to the tanks were defective. An extra piece of pipe had been joined on to one of the feed-pipes in a negligent, and he thought the jury would say improper, manner, there being only one thread of the screw turned. It was plaintiff's duty to turn off and on the tap in the pipes, and thus regulate the flow into the tanks. To do that he was provided with a spanner, and as he turned the cock or tap off, the pipe by reason of having only one turn of the thread screwed, came undone in his hands. The caustic soda spurted out over the plaintiff's clothes, and ran down into one of his boots. The plaintiff pluckily turned off the caustic soda, and called out in terrible agony that he was being burned. His fellow-labourers cut his boot off, which was very much shrivelled up. The liquid burned his foot, and as the plaintiff was in a fainting condition, the other men gave him a lot of brandy and whisky, which was about the worst thing they could have done, although there seemed to be an idea that when a man was burned with caustic soda the best thing to do was to stimulate him. The plaintiff was attended by a doctor, and the injuries from which he suffered were very serious. Some months afterwards the plaintiff was admitted to the London Hospital as an in-patient, because his foot was being eaten away. Until May last he could not do any work at all, and since then he had been able to do a little light work. But for the great skill of the surgeons it was thought at one time that the plaintiff would have lost his foot. By a very clever operation of ingrafting frog's flesh into the foot the limb had been saved. The spanner which the defendants gave the plaintiff to use was an open one, instead of a closed one, and that was a portion of the plant which was defective. The plaintiff was anxious not to be unreasonable to the defendants, and he offered to accept half his ordinary wages until he was well enough to go back to work, on condition that they would take him on again. The defendant company fell in with the suggestion, and paid the plaintiff the sum of 15*s.* per week for seven weeks, and then refused to pay any more. They suggested that the plaintiff was shamming, and the action was then brought.

The plaintiff bore out his counsel's opening. He added that the reason the caustic soda did not burn his leg as it ran down his clothing was because he wore "haggy" trousers which were practically proof against the liquid going through. In cross-examination he denied that it was his duty to see to the pipes being in proper and workable order. That was the business of the fitter in the defendants' service. There was no truth in the suggestion that he was the worse for liquor before the accident happened. It was not a fact that when he got to the Seamen's Hospital he abused the doctors and refused to stay in the place, or was turned out. He was having his injuries attended to in an open room, with a lot of other people, and he told the doctor that if they had no other place in which to attend to him he would go home, and home he went. He denied that

before the accident he spilled some soda on his hand through being unsteady, and that he was warned about it. The defendants' foreman did not give him some acetic acid to stop the effect of the burning. He ridiculed the idea that he put his foot into the pan containing the soda when he tried to turn the spanner round with his foot.

Medical evidence was given, and for the defence the foreman of the works said that on the morning when the plaintiff met with his injuries, he sent the plaintiff for some samples of chemicals. The plaintiff then got some caustic acid on his hand, and witness sent him to the doctor. Subsequently he sent the plaintiff about his ordinary work in attending to the coil-pipes. He noticed that the plaintiff had had too much to drink; but he was not unfit to do his work, or he would have been sent home. When caustic soda was not very hot, it would wash off if attended to at once. The acetic acid became neutralised almost at once, and only the sting remained. The plaintiff could not have met with his accident, and been injured in the way he was, unless he put his foot into the tank. What he meant was that the plaintiff, no doubt, was turning the spanner with his foot, which he would not have done had he not been in drink, and that in that way his foot slipped over the side of the tank. Of course, the plaintiff's foot did not go right down to the bottom of the tank, or he would not have had any foot left. There was no doubt that before the accident, as well as after, the plaintiff took too much to drink. Witness was much surprised, at about 7 o'clock in the evening of the day of the accident, to find the plaintiff coming to see him. He told the plaintiff that it was very foolish, and that he ought to be in bed. The plaintiff had been drinking during the evening. There was no ground for suggesting that any part of the plant was defective. It was all in very good condition and quite in working order. The plaintiff's assertion about the thread of the screw of the pipe being only once turned must have been far from the truth.

Other witnesses were called, and the jury, after a few moments' deliberation, found for the defendant company. Judgment was entered accordingly for the defendant company, with costs.

ADVERTISING A PATENT MEDICINE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court, before the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.) and a jury, on July 4, Mr. Thomas Smith, who carries on business in the City, under the style of Smith's Advertising Agency, sued Mr. J. Holden, trading as J. Holden & Co., manufacturer of a patent cough-mixture and asthma-cure, Pontefract, Yorkshire, to recover the sum of 19*l.* 1*s.*, being an amount for advertising incurred last winter.

Mr. Moyse appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Griffiths Jones.

The plaintiff said he had, in answer to an application from the defendant, given the best advice he could in respect to advertising. He had given the defendant a list of papers which he considered the best for advertising. The defendant had given certain orders, but had refused to pay for three months now sued for. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that certain documents, forming part of the contract, required a stamp, and should not be admitted in evidence until they had been stamped. The Common Serjeant said it had been held that it was not the duty of counsel to take a stamp objection. It was the duty of the officer of the court to protect the revenue, and until the matter had been brought to his notice through the officer of the court he should not deal with it. It was then contended that the contract which had been entered into between the plaintiff and defendant was for the three months October, November, and December, which were the best months for advertising an asthma-cure. The plaintiff had inserted the advertisements in November, December, and January, and had thus broken his contract, and on this ground the defendant refused payment. The Common Serjeant said it would not be suggested that people did not suffer from asthma after December—(laughter)—and he was of opinion that the contract was that plaintiff should use his discretion, as an advertising-agent, when the advertisements should appear. Counsel for the defendant said he could carry his argument no further. The Common Serjeant told the jury that this was practically an undefended case,

and directed them to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

DEFICIENT TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

FRANCES JOWETT, grocer, of Cullingworth, was summoned at the Bingley Petty Sessions, on July 5, at the instance of Inspector Randerson, for selling tincture of rhubarb to the prejudice of the purchaser. The inspector said that on May 23 he purchased 3 oz. of tincture of rhubarb of the defendant, and sent 1 oz. to the public analyst. The analyst's certificate produced showed that the sample was deficient, to the extent of 30 per cent., of matters characteristic of tincture of rhubarb as prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia. It was also deficient, to the extent of 15 per cent., of alcohol, and was wholly devoid of saffron. Defendant told him that she sold it in exactly the same state as she received it from the wholesale dealer, and he had no doubt that that statement was correct. She had no warranty with the tincture of rhubarb. Superintendent Grayson said that, unfortunately, grocers were only just realising the necessity of obtaining warranties with the goods supplied by wholesale houses, so that in cases like this proceedings could be taken against the wholesale firm who supplied the article. The Chairman observed that it would be well if retail dealers were fully advised of the necessity of obtaining warranties with their goods. Superintendent Grayson said he and the inspector were doing all they could to bring this about. The Bench ordered defendant to pay the costs, amounting to 1*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, as they did not think she had any fraudulent intent.

ARSENIC IN GLYCERINE.

At Leeds Police Court, on July 6, before Mr. Vincent T. Thompson, John Trimble, trading as Hobson & Trimble, grocers and drysalters, Kirkstall Road, was summoned for selling to Mr. W. B. Walker, food and drugs inspector, a bottle of glycerine, which contained 2 grains of white arsenic per lb. Mr. Bairstow, barrister, appeared to prosecute, and defendant conducted his own defence. On May 19 Mr. Walker sent his assistant, William Gill, to defendant's shop, with instructions to purchase a bottle of glycerine. Defendant's salesman asked him whether he wanted it for internal or external use. Gill replied that it was for a friend, and the salesman gave him the bottle in question. It was sent to Mr. Fairley, the city analyst, for examination, and he certified it to contain the amount of arsenic stated. Mr. Scattergood (surgeon) and Dr. Cameron (the medical officer of health for the city) appeared in support of the summons. Both were of opinion that glycerine which contained 2 grains of arsenic per lb. would be dangerous taken indiscriminately. A teaspoonful would contain one-fiftieth part of a grain. Mr. Fairley having given evidence with reference to the analysis, the defendant said he instructed his assistant only to sell glycerine for use externally. When the salesman sold the article, he asked Gill whether it was for internal or external use, and Gill evaded the question. He had stopped the sale of glycerine for internal use in consequence of the food-inspector having purchased some to be analysed earlier in the year, and he thought that as he had had no intimation with reference to it, he could sell it for external use. He admitted, however, that he had not changed the label on the bottle, which stated that the contents were pure glycerine. Mr. Thompson was of opinion that the glycerine was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser within the meaning of the Act, for if the buyer had used it indiscriminately, it might have done him harm. He fined defendant 3*l.* and costs.

CHEMICALS AND THE TELEPHONE.

JUDGMENT was given at the Sheffield County Court on Thursday last in an action which had been brought by the National Telephone Company against Messrs. Morris Brothers, chemical-manufacturers, Doncaster, and West Stockwith works, to recover 50*l.* balance of rent of a private wire. The defendants admitted the claim, but filed a counterclaim for 50*l.* damages for alleged defective telephone-service. His Honour, dealing with the counterclaim, said the wire was constantly out of order through accidents of various kinds, and frequently in consequence of fumes arising from the

chemicals used on the premises. It was said by the defendants that in consequence of this orders were delayed and business lost. He found, however, that the company acknowledged every complaint, and attended to the wire when out of order. He did not suppose the counterclaim was thought of until after the claim had been made, and it was, in his opinion, presented in a way that was unfair to the company. He had come to the conclusion that on the whole the company had performed their contract as well as such a contract could be performed. He, therefore, found a verdict for the company, with costs on the higher scale.

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

THE Birmingham Vinegar-brewery Company are manufacturing and selling a "Yorkshire Relish manufactured by Holbrook & Co.," and on July 6 Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, moved before Mr. Justice Stirling, sitting in the Chancery Division, for an interim injunction, on the ground that "Yorkshire Relish" was the trade-name of their well-known sauce—a name acquired after a continuous use of thirty-three years.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. John Cutler appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the motion; and Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Buckley, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon Smith appeared for the Birmingham Vinegar Company.

Mr. Graham Hastings, in opening, said that during thirty-three years Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. had spent over 400,000*l.* in advertising their Yorkshire Relish, which had acquired a world-wide reputation, and was the only sauce of that name known to the trade and the public. From time to time there had been unsuccessful attempts by retail traders to infringe the plaintiffs' trade-name and trade-marks, but these had always been stopped by the plaintiffs so soon as they were aware that their rights were threatened. Several cases were reported, and there had been decisions in the House of Lords. By long trading the plaintiffs had acquired the exclusive right to the name Yorkshire Relish for their celebrated sauce, and, as a matter of fact, no one else could possibly make it, as it was manufactured from an old recipe which was a secret to all the world except the plaintiffs and a few of their confidential servants. The defendants, relying on some observations of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords appeal, Goodall, Backhouse & Co. v. Hutchins, set up the defence that the name Yorkshire Relish as applied to sauce was *public juris*, and that therefore anyone could make and sell it. The defendants had placed on the market a "Yorkshire Relish" manufactured by them as "successors to Holbrook & Co.," which they sold to retailers at a less price per dozen bottles than the plaintiffs sold their sauce, and so there was an inducement to retailers to push their relish whenever customers asked for "Yorkshire Relish." A mass of affidavits was then put in and read from wholesale and export chemists and grocers and Italian warehousemen, and from retail chemists and grocers trading in various parts of the United Kingdom, to the effect that in the trade "Yorkshire Relish" meant Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s Yorkshire Relish and none other. There were also affidavits from persons who said that they had purchased the Birmingham Vinegar Company's sauce believing that the plaintiffs had altered their label, and so had been deceived.

Mr. Buckley, for the defendants, placed side by side the two bottles in which the plaintiffs' and the defendants' "Yorkshire Relish" was sold, and submitted that so far as the make-up was concerned nothing could be more distinctive than the two labels. The capsules were different, the design and colours of the labels were different, the wording was different; and the defendants said that their Yorkshire Relish was manufactured by them as successors to Holbrook & Co. Now, the name of Yorkshire Relish being common property, the plaintiffs had no monopoly of it, and therefore their motion to obtain an injunction must fail.

His Lordship: You have a "London Relish"—why do you interfere with the plaintiffs?

Mr. Buckley: Because it is Yorkshire Relish which we make and which we sell.

His Lordship: But you cannot make Yorkshire Relish—you have not got the recipe.

Mr. Buckley: We do not make the plaintiffs' Yorkshire Relish; we make our own Yorkshire Relish—that is, a sauce having the piquancy and flavour of the sauce which people distinguish as Yorkshire Relish. That is the whole of our case, and that the Lord Chancellor has said we had a perfect right to do.

His Lordship: You can only do that with limitations. You must take care, according to the decisions in the Glenfield Starch and Stone Ale cases, that there is no possibility of any person being deceived. Here there is evidence that a person bought the defendants' sauce, and she, noticing the difference in the label, thought that the plaintiffs had adopted a new label. She did not know of the defendants' sauce, and what she wanted was the plaintiffs', which she did not get.

Mr. Buckley: Because she did not read the defendants' label, whereon it is said as plainly as possible that the sauce is manufactured by the Birmingham Brewery Company, successors to Holbrook & Co. If people will not take the trouble to read the plaintiffs' label, the defendants could not help that.

Mr. Moulton followed. He was addressing the Court when it adjourned, and on Saturday resumed his argument, which he kept up on precisely the same lines for over two hours, at the end of which his Lordship said he did not think he should require to call on Mr. Graham Hastings, but he would take time to consider his judgment.

The labels appended represent those before the Court in this case. Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s label is red,



white, and blue; that of the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company bears gold letters on a white ground. It should



be noted, however, that the contest is not in regard to the similarity of the labels, but raises the right to use the title.

TRADE AND PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the Westminster County Court on Tuesday the case of Gill v. Bennet came before Judge Lumley Smith. The plaintiff, who is proprietor of the *Exchange and Mart*, sued the defendant, a dealer in druggists' sundries, carrying on business at Theobald's Road, for 6*l.* odd as the price for certain advertisements. It was stated that a special cheap rate was charged in that paper for advertisements for private individuals, and a high rate for persons engaged in trade; and it was alleged that defendant had, through various persons, many of them being members of his own family, taken advantage of the cheap rate for what were really trade advertisements. A detective had been employed, and the result of his inquiries showed that goods advertised from the various places could be connected with the defendant's place of business in London. After a long hearing his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for 6*l.*, being the difference between the lower and the higher rate of insertion, and made a special order for counsel's fees.

THE JACKSON-HARMSWORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.

AMONG the expedition of eight men under command of Mr. F. G. Jackson, which sailed from the Thames on Thursday for Franz-Josef Land, in the Arctic regions, with the object of reaching the North Pole, is a pharmacist, Mr. F. J. Childs, who has joined Mr. Jackson in the capacity of photographer and mineralogist. Mr. Childs was formerly connected with the firm of Langdales, chemical merchants and essential-oil distillers, of Hatton Garden, E.C., and upon him has fallen an important share of the onerous duty of selecting the preserved and compressed foods upon which the success of the expedition will largely depend. The cost of the expedition, said to be about 25,000*l.*, is defrayed entirely by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of *Answers*. Mr. Jackson and his companions, after calling at Archangel to embark a pack of Eskimo dogs and a number of Siberian ponies, will proceed directly to Franz-Josef Land, where they will leave their vessel (which will return to England) and proceed to the North Pole, a distance of about 600 miles, by the aid of aluminium boats and sledges, carrying provisions with them, and establishing depôts of these at definite intervals along the route, to serve them upon their return voyage. The expedition will probably be away for about three years, and upon their return to the southern shore of Franz-Josef Land, the *Windward* will await them again near their place of embarkation. The apparatus for the expedition is for the most part of an extremely simple character. The food had to be condensed to comply simply with chemical and physiological conditions, and little regard is paid to the palate. A special emergency food has been prepared which, if not appetising, contains the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest imaginable space. Lighting, cooking, and warmth will be obtained from a stock of methylated spirit, 60 over proof which will defy any declension of temperature, and in the burning of which such arrangements will be made as to resist the strongest gales. Brandy also of great strength is taken, and several cases of port, which Mr. Jackson and many medical authorities consider to possess valuable antiscorbutic properties. That scourge of previous expeditions, scurvy, will thus, it is thought, be made impossible. Mr. Hugo Lorenz, who supplied the 800 gallons of alcohol taken by the expedition, tells us that there was considerable difficulty about the clearing of that article from the bonded warehouse. The rule with the authorities is to deduct the duty payable upon goods of this kind only when proof has been given of the arrival of the goods at the port of destination, and as Franz-Josef Land does not rejoice in the possession of any officials who can give such a certificate (the country being, in fact, entirely uninhabited), a special permit had to be obtained from the Customs. Spratts' Patent (Limited) have supplied a varied assortment of goods for the expedition—cabin biscuits, flour and Midlothian oatmeal for its human members, and several tons of cod-liver-oil cakes for the Eskimo dogs.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., July 12.

The Smyrna Opium Market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, states that, as a result of active local speculation, the prices of opium in Smyrna have advanced in the course of the week at the rate of 3d. per lb. for new, and 4d. per lb. for old, manufacturing opium. This brings up the price of new tale quale opium to the parity of 8s. 11d. per lb., f.o.h. Smyrna.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on July 10, reports that *African ginger* appears to have reached the bottom, as large sales have been made at 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt., since when some holders have raised their price to 35s. per cwt. For *Chilian anise* the demand is limited, but holders are very firm in their views at late rates. Some business has passed in *Acacia gums* during the week at prices ranging from 39s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., showing a tendency in favour of buyers. *Canary-seed* continues to move steadily, but rapidly, upward. Sales were made at 50s. per qr., and then 52s. 6d. to 55s. in quantity, and now holders are asking 57s. 6d., with every prospect of a further advance. The recent large arrivals of the low grades of *Chilian honey* have depressed the market for these qualities, and holders show more disposition to meet buyers' views. *Californian honey* of prime quality is very firmly held at 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. for pale liquid. *Castor oil* has experienced no change during the week, good seconds Calcutta being still 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *Guinea grains* continue to arrive, and sales during the week have been made at 18s. 6d. *Beeswax*: *Chilian* is firmly held at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., according to grade.

The American Markets.

Our New York correspondent writes, July 3:—The resumption of work in mines and mills has not given the impetus to trade that was generally expected—there is no improvement in the size of orders. The strike of railway-employees, now becoming more acute, will prove a serious interruption to business; with roads tied up and freight-facilities obstructed, buyers are not likely to make purchases. *Acid-oxalic* is doing better, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now an inside price for German. English is held at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. *Alcohol*: The Senate having fixed the tax on spirits at \$1.10, the Trust have advanced their figures 6c. gall., to \$2.24 to \$2.28, less rebate. Independent distillers have not made any change as yet. *Balsam fir Canada* is easier, at \$2.25 gall. on spot and \$2 to arrive. *Balsam tolu* slightly lower, at 24c. to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. *Caffeine* is very scarce and offered in a limited way only, at \$2.75; the foreign price is still \$2.40, though there appears to be no stock forthcoming. *Calomel*: Howard's has been reduced 5c. lb. to 75c., in order to be on a more equable footing with other brands. *Camphor American*: refiners have made a further reduction of 1c. lb., and now quote hbls. at 35c. to 36c.; cases, 36c. to 37c., the inside quotation applying to 10-package lots. *Chloride of lime*: The reduction to \$1.75 per 100 lbs. by the agents of

the United Alkali Company has had a demoralising effect on importers of German and French makes, and the latter brands are now offered 10c. below the price of English. *Gum acacia* sorts advanced to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 11c., on the strength of cable advices from Cairo quoting an advance there of 2s. 6d. per cwt. *Gum chicle*: The Mexican Government will impose a duty of 1c. lb. on all shipments made after July 1, which accounts for the large quantities sent hither previous to that date. The present stock amounts to about 600,000 lbs. *Honey (Californian)*: The market is still very firm, with holders refusing to shade 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in some cases 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. is firmly demanded. *Menthol* is now held at \$5.25 to \$5.40c.; stocks are small and offered with some reserve. *Oil (citronella)*: Recent arrivals aggregating 30,000 lbs. have had an easier influence on prices, and sales are reported at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 24c. *Oil (Coriander)* advanced \$22.50 to \$23 owing to the present high price of seed. *Oil (cotton seed)*: The tone of the market was rather steadier, but the trading continues small; the scarcity of crude and the indifference of buyers make the price somewhat nominal. Crude held 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, prime summer yellow 32c. to 33c., winter yellow 35c. to 37c., winter white 37c. to 38. *Oil of peppermint*: There have been no important changes in the position of this article, and prices remain substantially as last quoted. *Seed (Canary)*: Smyrna reports of considerable damage to the crop with higher prices in primary markets have strengthened the views of holders here, who now ask 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sicily is also higher at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. *Seed (celery)* declined to 12c., there being more pressure to realise. *Seed (Coriander)*: The principal holders have again advanced the price $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. to 9c. *Sarsaparilla (Mexican)*: The imports do not exceed the demand, and prices are steady at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The *Vigilancia* from Mexico brought 29 hales. *Senega-root* is yet offering at 33c.; some small sales have been made, but large buyers appear to be holding off for the present.

The Grasse Flower Crops.

In the Grasse district the mignonette crop has just been gathered, and the jasmine harvest will begin in the course of a few days. Meanwhile the perfumery industry is enjoying a brief spell of rest. Mignonette has yielded a rather mediocre result this season, the plants having suffered severely from an insect-plague, which the growers call *neiroun*, the same name which they give to the totally different insect-plague which attacks the olive trees. The jasmine flowers are particularly plentiful and fine this season, and, but for the generally depressed condition of the perfume industry, the collection might be said to open under the most favourable auspices.

Sampling of Cinchona in Amsterdam.

Four of the principal Amsterdam cinchona-bark brokers have issued a circular to the effect that, after the next Java-bark sales, they will revert to the old system of sampling, which is similar to the London one, the new process of supplying samples of the bark in a ground state not having proved in all respects satisfactory.

Failure of an East India House.

A good deal of consternation was caused in Mincing Lane on Wednesday by the report of the failure of a large firm of East Indian merchants, carrying on business in London and Calcutta. The house, which has been established for a number of years, is a German one and was generally considered to be quite sound. Unfortunate dealings in produce, chiefly indigo, jute and wheat, are said to be mainly responsible for its fall. The firm are well known in the shellac market, but as the stock of that article at present held by the house is reported to be only about 200 cases, it is not likely that the position of that particular article will be shaken on account of the failure.

ACID (CARBOLIC)—A steady market, but without any unusual demand. *Crystals*, 34/35° are offering at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (business having been concluded this week at that price); 39/40° at 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Cresylic acid* 95 per cent. is worth 1s. to 1s. 3d., crude, 60 per cent., 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., 75 per cent., 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—In fair demand. The English makers' prices are from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. There are, however, second-hand sellers at 1s. 2¾d. per lb. We are informed that the *Roumanian* citric acid, which we recently mentioned as being now offered, is not likely to come in to the market here at present, the price being too high.

ACID (OXALIC).—Firm at 3s per lb. net on rail.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The market is very firm indeed at 10½d. per lb. for foreign and 10¾d. to 11d. per lb. for English brands.

BALSAM CANADA.—New York cable advices state that there has been a considerable drop in the price of this drug. Quite recently the American agents sold at 2s. per lb., London terms; now it is possible to buy at 1s. 6d. per lb. upon the same terms, or at 2s. per lb. c.i.f. London.

BALSAM PERU.—There are only two first-hand holders in London at present, and they will not sell below 7s. 6d. per lb. We hear that bids at 7s. 3d. per lb. have lately been refused by the owners.

BELLADONNA.—The new English extract of belladonna has just arrived, and as the output is said to have been fairly satisfactory the new price is likely to be rather cheaper than that at the beginning of last season, when quotations commenced at 4s. 6d. per lb. The nominal closing quotation before the new extract arrived was about 4s. per lb., and this is expected to be about the opening price.

BISMUTH.—We understand that the parties who recently offered bismuth from outside the Combination have been admitted into that organisation. It is thought that the stability of the market is assured for the present, but as yet there is no change in the quotations either of the metal or of the salts, nor is any change anticipated.

BLEACHING POWDER quiet. On the spot the price is 8l. 5s. to 8l. 7s. 6d., on the Tyne 7l. 5s. f.o.h. and in Liverpool 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. f.o.h. and 7l. 10s. on rails.

CAFFEINE.—We confirm our report of last week announcing increased prices for this drug. *Pure caffeine* is at present quoted at 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. by the makers, but these figures are quite nominal, as none of the manufacturers can deliver at present, most of them being sold out up to the end of August.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Towards the close of last week 200 piculs *Japan* camphor changed hands at 86s. 6d. per cwt c.i.f. terns, and since then 73s. c.i.f. has been paid for 100 piculs *China*, July–August shipment. The present quotation is 74s. to 75s. c.i.f. nominally.

CANARY-SEED.—A sharp advance has taken place lately; good *Turkish* seed having sold at as high a price as 52s. in London, and 56s. in Liverpool. It is rumoured that 57s. 6d. has been paid in Liverpool to-day. The bulk of the buying has been by speculators, who have advices that the *Turkish* crop is a comparative failure, owing to want of rain. The latest estimate of its yield is 40,000 to 50,000 bags, against 220,000 bags last year. Owing to scarcity two years ago, stocks are small everywhere, London only holds 19,000 bags, Liverpool 8,000 bags, and a still higher range of prices seems extremely probable, as other sources of supply can scarcely make up for the deficiency in *Turkish* seed.

CHAMOMILES.—The new Belgian flowers will now shortly be due, but no price has yet been fixed. The supply of old flowers is said to have run very low; good quality is reported as having been sold recently at 60s. per cwt.

CHLORATE OF POTASH is easier. The manufacturers' prices are unaltered, but second-hand holders are willing to sell at 6¾d. per lb. both on the spot and for delivery.

CINCHONA.—The cinchona-bark auctions this week were among the smallest ever held here. There were only six catalogues, aggregating, of—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	532 of which 280 were sold	
East Indian cinchona	301 " 243 "	
	833	523

The assortment of bark was a moderately good one, but does not call for special remark. The total quantity offered represented about 90,000 oz. sulphate of quinine, but

a considerable portion was bought in. Holders generally were very firm, and the tone throughout the sales was a steady one. The unit may be placed at from ¾d. to 1½d. per lb. The following were the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Frankfort-on-the-Main and Stuttgart works	75,610
Messrs. Howards & Sons	23,730
Agents for the Auerbach factory	15,940
Agents for the Brunswick factory	8,785
Agents for the Paris factory	6,240
Druggists and speculators	17,835
Total quantity of bark sold	143,200
Bought in or withdrawn	73,806
Total quantity of bark offered	227,006

It should be remembered that the quantity of bark bought affords no indication of the amount of sulphate of quinine represented by the purchase.

The following prices were paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary to fairly bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 1¾d.; good shavings, 3d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary dull stem chips, 1½d. to 1¾d.; fine bright quilly chips, 4½d.; fair to good shavings, 2¾d. to 3¼d.; dust, 1¾d.; good root, 4¼d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Fair to good stem and branch chips, 2½d. to 3½d.; good but dusty root, 3¾d.; root mixed with renewed chips, 2¼d. per lb. Hybrid chips, 1½d. per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Fair stem chips, 1¾d.; medium to good shavings, 1¾d. to 3¾d. per lb. Grey varieties: Good to fine bright shavings, 4½d. to 5½d.; chips, 3¾d. per lb. Hybrid shavings, 4¼d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red chips, 1½d.; grey chips, fair to good bright quilly, 1½d. to 3¾d. Hybrid chips, 2d.; quill, 2¼d. per lb. *Renewed*—Ordinary to fair grey chips, 2½d. to 5d. per lb.

The quantities of cinchona bark, and the equivalents of sulphate of quinine in the bark, sold at public auction in Amsterdam during the first halves of the last five years are as follows:—

Jan. 1 to June 30	Kilos. Bark Sold	Representing kilos. Sulph. Quin.
1893	1,717,776	72,193
1892	1,496,630	64,957
1891	1,643,325	61,073
1890	1,275,683	47,019
1889	1,104,529	40,170

The average unit-price (in cents per half-kilo.) at the Amsterdam auctions of the last six months was as follows:—

Jan. 25	March 1	April 5.	May 10	June 14
4	4½	4½	4½	4½

The public sales of Java cinchona bark, to be held in Amsterdam on July 19, will not be large. They will consist of 2,930 bales and 279 cases of bark, a total of about 279,497 kilos. The manufacturing bark contains an equivalent of 11,992 kilos., and the druggists' bark one of 578 kilos. sulphate of quinine. This gives an average (for the manufacturing bark) of 4.73 per cent.

CIVET.—Very high prices are asked—up to 23s. per oz. being named as a quotation for fine genuine.

CLOVES.—*Zanzibar* cloves are again easier. Good bright quality sold at auction at 2½d. per lb., and for delivery there have been sales of fair, for September–November, at 2¾d. per lb.

COAL-DISTILLATION PRODUCTS (VARIOUS).—*Benzole* is flat and much lower since we last quoted it. Fifties may be had at 1s. 2d., nineties at 11d. per gallon. In fact, a transaction is reported this week at 10¾d. per gallon, by far the lowest figure ever touched. The decline is owing to over-production. Solvent *Naphtha*, which is generally much lower than benzol, is now considerably higher; solvent 95 per cent. has risen to 1s. 4½d., and 90 per cent. to 1s. 3l. per gallon. On the other hand, *crudo* 30 per cent. may be had at 6d. per gallon. *Toluol* is lower, with sellers at 1s. 6d. *Pitch* dearer since our last quotation; 31s. to 32s. f.o.b. is now the price. *Gas tar* remains at 11s. 3d. f.o.b. *Cresote* 1½d., liquid 2½d.; salts 20s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. *Anthracene*

30 A 1s., B 10d. Sulphate of ammonia dull at 13l. 17s. 6d. in London, Hull, and Leith. The decline in benzole affects such articles as anilino, and certain staple dyes such as fuchsine.

COCHINEAL has lately been in demand at improved prices. *Tenerife* silver is now held for 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., fair to good black for 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., ordinary to good grey for 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. The Board of Trade returns show that there has been a fairly good export trade in cochineal during the last half-year. The following are the figures for the first six months of the last three years:—

		1892	1893	1894
Imports	.. £	13,258	11,415	12,246
"	.. cwt.	2,069	1,914	2,101
Exports	.. £	9,346	13,990	12,371
"	.. cwt.	1,824	2,487	2,023

COPPER (SULPHATE).—A steady market, without alteration in price. Quotations vary according to brand—from 14l. 7s. 6d. to 15l. 7s. 6d. per ton in London, while Liverpool quotes 14l. 10s. per ton f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR steady.—Best white *French* crystals are quoted at 64s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; German powder at 66s. per cwt.

DIGITALIS.—New season's green German digitalis-leaves are just arriving—24s. is mentioned as the price.

GALLS.—At auction, on Tuesday, there was a big drop in *Chinese* galls, 106 cases of fair quality selling, without reserve, at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of fully 5s. per cwt. upon the previous nominal spot quotation. The c.i.f. quotation for fair *Chinese* galls is about 40s. per cwt.

GINGER.—Both *Jamaica* and *Cochin* ginger are dull of sale, the latter being 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower at auction for ordinary kinds. About 250 bags of *Cochin* ginger realised 38s. to 40s. per cwt. for ordinary dark mixed to medium washed, 42s. to 44s. for small to bold bright brown rough, and 70s. to 74s. per cwt. for bold cut. Low medium to medium brown scraped *Jamaica* sold at 60s. to 65s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—The periodical auctions which were held to-day, showed an almost complete lack of spirit, only about 150 packages being sold, out of nearly 2,400 which were offered. *Cannopore* gum is about 1s., *Australian* 1s. to 2s., lower.

GUM OLIBANUM.—A very flat market. At auction to-day 2,015 packages were offered, of which only 160 sold.

HENBANE.—The new English extract is now in the market, at 8s. per lb.; new biennial leaves are also obtainable at 9s. per lb. The drug is rather scarce, and the present price is about the same as that of the end of last season.

MENTHOL remains firm—17s. 6d. is the general quotation—but some holders tell us that it is possible to buy at 17s. on the spot.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Although no business of any importance is reported the market is generally firmer, and there are no longer any weak holders. Prices range from 97s. 6d. up to 110s. per barrel, London terms, for good to superior non-congealing new Lofoden, but from Norway there are offers in the market at from 85s. c.i.f.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star anise* oil is still advancing, on the spot 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. has been paid, and even higher figures are asked now. The c.i.f. quotations vary according to shipment from 6s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt, to 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for Sept.-Oct. shipment; but the China merchants say that they are willing to submit lower bids by telegraph. In Italian essential oils there has been some change for the better in oil of lemon, which is now firmly held at from 3s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b. Messina and upwards. Oil of bitter orange is firm, while sweet orange and bergamot remain unaltered.

OPIMUM.—We hear from Smyrna, under date of July 6, that during the week ending on that day new opium underwent a further slight reduction in price, 29 cases being sold at from 8s. 1d. to 8s. per lb. f.o.b. These included 5 cases for export to England, the remainder being bought by local

speculators. On the date of our correspondent's letter there were further buyers of small lots at the parity of 8s. per lb. f.o.b. Old opium is held with a somewhat better feeling, 8s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. having been refused for a few cases tale quale. The market closes quietly for now, and rather firm for old opium. The arrivals of new opium to date are 213 cases, against 28 cases in 1893.

OTTO OF ROSE.—The following information is given upon the responsibility of a Constantinople and Kazanlik dealer:—"Contrary to general expectations the entire quantity of otto of roses distilled amounts to only 385,000 meticals (equal to about 57,750 oz. Turk.). Considering that the crop of 1892 was small, and that of 1893 hardly medium, and that, therefore, the stocks in first hands are very light, it is likely that high prices will continue to rule. As is generally the case when crops are small, the first opening prices are likely to be the lowest, and to be soon followed by higher quotations. Those, therefore, who give their confidential orders before the prices are fixed, will probably do well. The crops of the last five years are represented by the following figures:—1893, 380,000 meticals (equal to about 57,000 oz. Turk.); 1892, 280,000 meticals (equal to about 42,000 oz. Turk.); 1891, 460,000 meticals (equal to about 69,000 oz. Turk.); 1890, 500,000 meticals (equal to about 75,000 oz. Turk.); 1889, 550,000 meticals (equal to about 82,500 oz. Turk.). From another quarter we hear that the crop has given the same result as last year, but that the small holders, in whose hands much of it is at present, are asking very high prices. The exporting firms will, as usual, do their best to beat down these demands, and the price is not likely to be fixed for a few days to come.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet and somewhat easier. The importers' price is still 6l.; but secondhand holders are now offering at 5l. 18s. 6d. per bottle. The Board of Trade statistics relating to the imports and exports of mercury during the first half of the year as follows:—

	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Imports	370,743	321,873	274,917	..	3,984,115	3,713,988
Exports	157,863	110,151	118,550	..	1,712,343	1,312,614

QUININE.—A few small sales, aggregating, it is said, about 15,000 oz., have been made at the end of last and in the beginning of the present week at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. for second-hand German makes. To-day the market is firm, and it is doubtful whether much could be bought at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. Manufacturers' quotations remain unaltered.

RHUBARB.—It is reported that there has been an improved inquiry for *Canton* root privately, but up to the present there has been no alteration in the price.

SENNA.—We understand that there has been a slightly better demand privately for *Tinnevely* leaves, a few lots having changed hands at full prices.

SODA SALTS.—*Nitrate* is dull of sale, at 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ordinary and 10s. per cwt. for refined. *Caustic* 60 per cent. is held for 8l., and 70 per cent. for 9l. to 9l. 5s. per ton on the spot. In Liverpool the prices are 9l. f.o.b. for 70 per cent. from the Union, or 8l. 10s. f.o.b. from "outside" makers, and for shipment to the Continent 8l. 15s. f.o.b. On the Tyne 76 per cent. costs 10l. 10s. f.o.b., and 70 per cent. 8l. 15s. f.o.b. Crystals quiet at 41s. per cwt. ex-ship or from London makers, and 40s. f.o.b. on the Tyne.

SPERMACETI.—American refined spermaceti is now offering at 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. here.

STAR-ANISE.—The spot quotation is nominally 65s., and for July-August shipment 62s. per cwt. is asked.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—The convention of German manufacturers has held a meeting this week at which it has been decided, in consequence of outside competition, to reduce quotations by 2l. per ton all round, making white sugar of lead 24l. for ten-ton lots and 24l. 10s. for five-ton lots c.i.f. English port. The English manufacturers have made no change in their quotation, and continue to offer soft white quality at 31l. per ton.

TAMARINDS.—Sales of fair new *Barbados* have recently been made privately at 12s. 6d.; and afterwards at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their view as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Appointment of Examiners.

SIR,—The proposed changes in the Examining Boards are exciting a good deal of interest in this part of the world, and no doubt among pharmacists generally. At the recent meeting of Council, more than one of the speakers referred to the proposed changes as the product of pharmaceutical "evolution." The evolutionists are fond of saying, "*natura non facit saltum*." In examination affairs we have had several leaps within recent years, this last, the biggest of all, so that "evolution" does not seem a very appropriate word.

In regard to the retiral proposal, much may be said that is favourable. An examiner may become effete before he reaches his sixty-fifth year; and yet, as things now are, there is a little difficulty in giving effect to the general conviction. At the same time, it must be noted that the difficulty is purely conventional, as there is an opportunity of making any desired change at the end of each year. It is well to have fresh blood more frequently infused into a body. On the other hand, while admitting so much in favour of the proposal, it is easy to see that the system might be worked in a mischievous manner. A very junior Board would not be a desirable institution. I have heard an experienced examiner say that it takes three years to learn to be an examiner. That being so, it would be very undesirable that the senior members of the Board should have no more than four years' experience.

The proposal to appoint examiners from outside is a more serious matter, and one which is open to grave objection. I have carefully read the President's remarks on the subject and consider them far from conclusive. We have several well-qualified men in the ranks of pharmacy, better informed even in chemistry and botany than many teachers of these subjects. Besides, nearly all pharmacists are teachers, constantly engaged in teaching their apprentices, and with a far better knowledge of what young men are capable of learning than the average teacher. Again, it by no means follows that what is supposed to be good for a University granting degrees must also be good for the Pharmaceutical Society granting its licence. The President had a great deal to say of medical bodies, but nothing of the engineers, architects, or accountants, &c. Are their examiners lecturers? It is interesting to know that this new idea is not of pharmaceutical origin. Though never definitely stated, it is abundantly clear that the conception is due to the London visitor of the Privy Council, a gentleman who is fond of making suggestions. I am not aware under what statute the Privy Council visitor should make any suggestions at all. He is present purely for the purpose of seeing that the examinations are duly and properly conducted. Certain it is that the Council are not in any sense bound to follow his advice. The objections to the appointment of outside examiners are manifold, but mainly three.

First: It is unfair to the candidates who have no opportunity of attending these examiners' classes.

Second: It is unfair to other lecturers on the same subjects, whose classes will naturally be neglected by pharmaceutical students.

Third: Pharmaceutical chemists will be robbed of some of the few prizes now within their reach.

I am, &c.,

DELTA. (83/5.)

Ships' Medicino-ghosts.

SIR,—With regard to the new regulations for the supply of the above, as noticed in your issue of June 30, there are one or two items about which the Board of Trade might give some enlightenment.

The preparations are from the British Pharmacopœia, 1867, yet many of the articles ordered are only in the British Pharmacopœia, 1885; while others, as lin. terebinth. and acid. sulph. aromat., have a different formula in the 1867 edition from that of 1885.

Again, in the additional drugs recommended, what should be supplied for "chlorodyne"? And is potassæ carbonas really intended?

Another point is the perpetuation of that beautiful idea that a drachm is divisible into forty drops, and requiring the drachm measure to be so graduated.

The Board of Trade are evidently a little "out of it" when they compile a list of medicines for ships.

69 South Portland Street,
Glasgow, July 9.

A. M. KELLAR.

Chemists and Spectacles.

SIR,—As one of those chemists who were rushed into ordering and also paying for a large lot of spectacles from a firm who shall be nameless (but whose advertisement I never yet saw in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), I would advise other chemists to read the "Vicar of Wakefield," and learn by heart all about Moses and the green spectacles.

I used to think that I had my share of brains, but have latterly come to the conclusion that it is only a superabundance of mud; and if it were not for the light I get from my favourite CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, whose reports and articles act as a tip-top tonic, I should feel inclined to stand in the middle of the road, tear my hair, shut my show up, and invite the next man to take my stand.

Yours truly,
NOT THE FIRST MOSES. (84/7.)

Dangerous Syphons.

SIR,—May we be allowed to make a few remarks regarding "Dangerous Syphons," referred to by Mr. F. H. Glew in this week's issue? The remedy for the state of things pointed out by your correspondent is in the hands of the purchaser, and is simply to refrain from buying cheap foreign-made syphons, which invariably turn out faulty. If buyers will deal with a reputable English firm who manufacture their own syphons in this country, they can safely rely upon well-tested goods being supplied.

Glass syphon-vases cannot be made in England with any commercial success. The best vases that can be obtained anywhere are those produced by the principal Austrian manufacturers.

We were the first firm to make up syphons in this country, and since we first commenced so doing we have steadily and continuously advertised our London-made syphons in your pages. Our aim has always been to procure only the very best quality vases, as, no matter what amount of careful work is put into the top, it is of no avail unless the vase is perfect. Every vase we send out is tested to a pressure of 350 lbs. per square inch, and customers can always see their syphons tested, so as to be sure the goods are perfect.

Eagle Wharf Road,
London, N., July 7.

Yours faithfully,
BARNETT & FOSTER.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

79/53. *Lex*.—There is no law restricting the sale of oil of vitriol. The sale of benzoline is regulated by the Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879; that of gunpowder by the Explosives Act, 1875.

82/48. *Scotsman*.—We think (in the absence of any specific stipulation) a chemist and druggist can require his indoor apprentice to take a share of Sunday work. Sunday work is a recognised and general feature in a chemist and druggist's business. We could not define how much of such duty would be a reasonable share for the apprentice to undertake. That would be for a Court to decide in the event of an action, when all the circumstances were considered. An apprentice left by himself in charge of a chemist's shop would certainly be justified in refusing to sell scheduled poisons. A master has no right to require him to break the law.

14/70. *R. B.* supplied goods on the order of a nurse employed at a gentleman's house. After the nurse was gone the account was sent in, and the gentleman refuses to pay for the articles, saying he gave the nurse the money to pay for the articles when she ordered them. Subsequently the gentleman said he had never had the goods. The nurse cannot be got at. Can the amount be recovered? [We do not know of any case on all-fours with this; but where goods are sold and delivered to that person at a person's house he would have great difficulty in convincing any county court judge or a jury that he is not liable to pay for same. The fact that he sent a fraudulent person with the order, who puts the money into her own pocket, would not, in our opinion, amount to a payment to the vendor of the goods, and that is the only acquittance which will release the purchaser from his liability. The goods could hardly be said to be paid for where the money was intercepted by the purchaser's messenger, and never reached the hands of the vendor. It is one of those cases where one of two innocent people have to suffer, and as the purchaser of the goods is the less innocent, we should say that he ought to pay.]

84/38. *Yellow*.—We should consider the word "lanolia" an infringement of the trade-mark "lanolin."

84/17. *P. R. T.*—The Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident Insurance Company (Limited), 35 Moorgate Street, London, some time since advertised a scheme offering chemists insurance against the pecuniary consequences of mistakes. You will find the advertisement on page 60 of the 1892 DIARY; or you might write to the secretary for particulars.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

An Acetate-of-ammonium Prescription.

80/50. *H. H.* had the following prescription to dispense:—

Acet. ammoniac	..	..	..	..	gr. xv,
Aqua	..	..	..	..	℥ij.

Solve.

Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day.

H. H. wants to know what is meant by the first item. This seems clear enough. Acetate of ammonium was intended, and should have been dispensed. By using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. liq. ammon. acet. you would give about the dose intended.

Explosive Mixture.

81/5. *Goodwin* (Funchal) says the following mixture exploded two days after dispensing, and asks why:—

Ac. hydrocyanic dil.	..	..	..	..	℥xv.
Potass. bicarb.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Chloral hydrate	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Syr. anacard.	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
Aqua	..	..	..	..	℥vj.

M. et solve.

Was the chloral in stock for a time before dispensing? Sometimes, even in England, it becomes acid, which would

account for the explosion. There might be another reason—the presence of an alkali in combination with chloral hydrate is supposed to form chloroform.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

74/2. *B.* asks if chemists, who are in a position to advise, will give him suggestions as to chemists making their own aerated waters. Does it pay, and what kind of machine to be chosen—whether single machine with liquefied CO₂, or the acid and whitening machines.

74/2. *B.* asks as to the best means of putting a proprietary medicine on the market, where large amount could be expended. Are advertising agents recommended? [Advertisers who spend their own money generally get best value for it; but it would be unwise for any person to launch into advertising without previous experience. In his case the advice of a good agent is almost essential.]

76/12. *Camerone*.—To answer your very numerous queries (twenty-four in one letter) in anything like a satisfactory manner would probably require a whole number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. We cannot spare so much space for any one subscriber. You will find formulae for several of the articles you mention in back numbers of the *C. & D.* or the DIARY, or in Beasley's "Druggists' General Receipt-book," published by J. & A. Chenevill, London, price 6s. Syr. ferri iodidi, B.P., is usually made with iron filings in place of wire, the action going on much more quickly. Filings are better than reduced iron for this purpose.

73/14. *Ammonia*.—Your question concerning the Evolution of Gas from Liquid Ammonia at varying temperatures and pressures is rather outside the scope of these columns. You will find various tables and data, also references to various works on the subject, at page 185, vol. i, of "Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry." With your tables for NH₃ you should have no difficulty in preparing suitable tables for your purpose, the gravity of your liquid ammonia being known. According to Davy, 1 volume of water at 10° C. absorbs 670 vols. NH₃, giving a sp. gr. of 0.875 to the liquid.

72/71. *Sedox*.—Your Cure-all Ointment is a verdigris and resinous ointment. If for veterinary purposes, you cannot do better than use formula given at page 41, "Veterinary Counter Practice"; if for general use, then this will give a similar ointment:—Verdigris, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; simple ointment and resinous ointment, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; mix, using olive oil to rub the verdigris smooth and to bring the ointment to a suitable consistency.

70/69. *T. H.*—Iodine.—The best dictionary of applied chemistry containing practical directions is that by Professor Thorpe. The manufacture of iodine is fully described therein by Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, one of the men most qualified to write on the subject. The work is in three volumes, published at 7l. 7s. by Longmans, Green & Co.

79/46. *N. I. Z.*—Liquid Annatto.—The best method to ensure a good preparation is to exhaust roll annatto by double maceration in methylated spirit, filter, and evaporate the tincture to dryness. Dissolve the residue in solution of sodium carbonate, filter, and reprecipitate with dilute sulphuric acid, which precipitates the colouring resin. Collect on a filter, wash, dry, and dissolve in cottonseed oil. In place of cottonseed, linseed oil may be used. It has the advantage of not freezing in cold weather.

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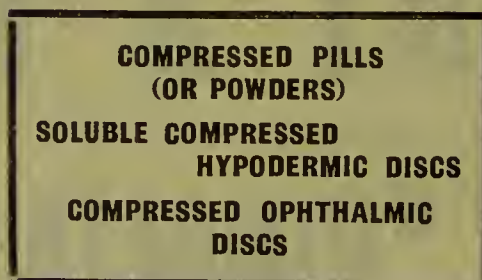
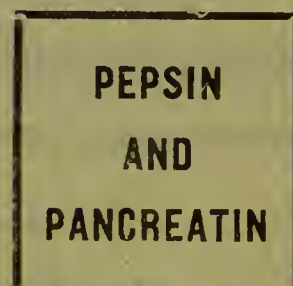
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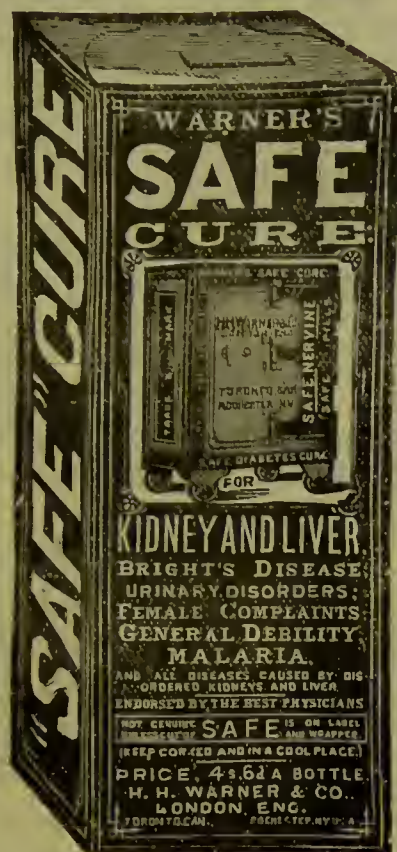
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With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
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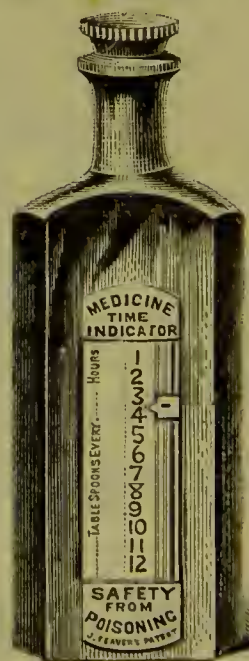
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cate the time when a dose was last taken or when it should be next given. The label is gummed to or suspended from the bottle, or it may be placed in any convenient position in the patient's room if medicine for internal use only is being administered. It enables the patient or nurse to readily distinguish the bottle, thus obviating the liability to accidents, and is valuable for family use, by nurses in hospitals, for travellers, or for general use by Doctors and Chemists.

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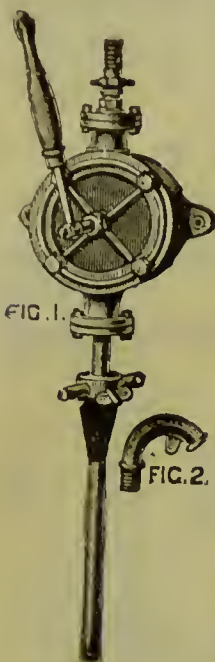
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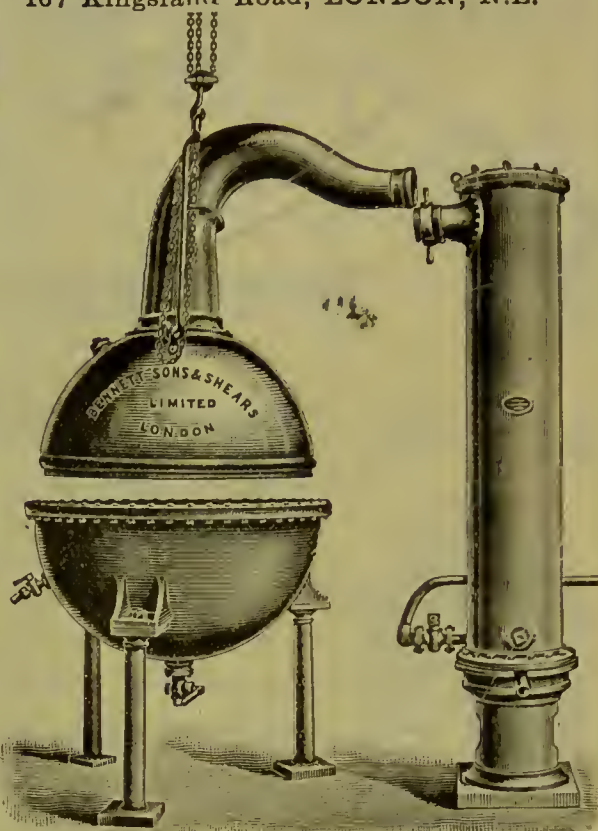
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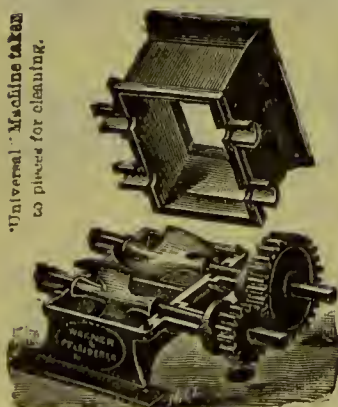
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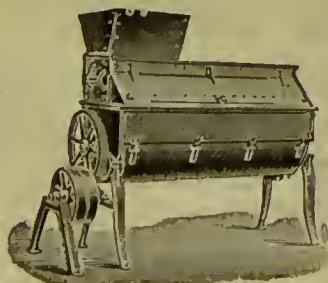
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White felt. Rubber base. Adhere without heat or moisture.

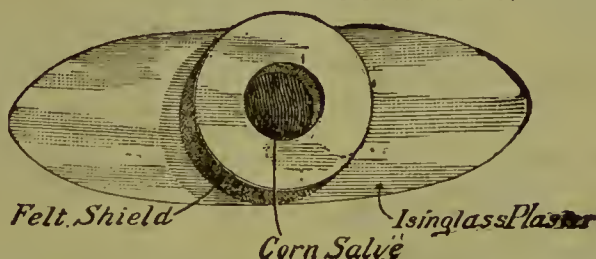
Conform readily to the part to which they are applied.

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EMP. SALICYLIC AND CANNABIS INDICA.

(Salicylic Acid 20 per cent. Cannabis Indica 25 per cent.)

EMP. SALICYLIC 40 per Cent. EMP. SALICYLIC 25 per Cent.

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JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass and Flint Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for Oakley's and other Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Canisters with perforated Tops to prevent waste, at 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP,

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S "POLYBRILLIANT" (REGISTERED).

A Magic Pomade for Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Paste. Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.
Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

PAYING LINES FOR CHEMISTS

FLESH CLOVES.

Per doz.
3d. Turco .. 2/-
6d. " .. 2/8
2/- " 4/6 & 5/6
Glass-top Counter Boxes
of 1 doz. 6d., 3/6; 1 doz.
1/-, 6/-
A variety of patterns
in stock.

SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES.

200 patterns in stock.
Ask for New Price List.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Per doz.
4-oz. bots. .. 2/3
1-oz. " .. 4/-
Almond, Vanilla,
Lemon, &c.

SPRAY PRODUCERS.

1/- Single Ball, per doz.,
8/-
Good Double Ball
Sprays at
15/-, 21/-, 24/-, 27/-,
and 33/-.

BATHING CAPS.

6d., 4/6; 1/-, 7/6 per doz.

SPONGE BACS.

BEST QUALITY.
No. 1 2 3 4 5 6
4/6, 5/6, 7/-, 8/6, 10/-, 12/-
Per doz.

SPONGES ON CARDS.

At per doz.
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 1/-
6d. 1/- 1/6 2/- 3/- 6/-

SPONGE NETS.

Per doz. 4/6, 8/-, 12/-.

INSECT POWDER TINS.

Per gross.
1d., 2/3; 3d., 5/6;
6d., 7/9; 1/-, 9/-.

LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

THE IMPERIAL.
6d. retail, per doz. 4/-.

LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS.

New shape to hold the
Juice.
Per doz., 3/6.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

6d., 3/4; 1/-, 6/8 per doz.

CARDED COODS: SOOTHERS.

Per doz.
3d. Bone & Rubber
Ring .. 2/-
6d. " " " 3/-

COMBS.

THE "SAMPSON."
Size 7 in. 7 1/2 in. 8 in.
Per doz. 2/- 2/6 3/-

2d. Perfumes,
1/3 per doz.
2d. Musk Lavender,
1/2 per doz.
1d. Flower Seeds,
6/- per gross.
3d. Flexible Hair
Curlers,
Per card, 1/3, &c., &c.

SHIRLEY'S CORNER!

LINES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

THE "PRINCE" OF LAVENDER SALTS.—In Actinic Green, Amber, and White Bottles, with Stopper in form of Prince of Wales's Feathers, charming line, 4/- doz.

No. 349.—The 1894 "Monster Bottle," assorted colours, empty 3/6 doz., filled with Strong Ammonia 4/- doz.

MARVELLOUS VALUE.—Lavender Water and Cologne, in Tube-shape Bottles, with Sprinklers, 2/6 doz. Selling in thousands.

1d. SALTS.—Assorted colours, 7/6 gross, 3 doz. in cartoon with card for window.

1d. DISINFECTING SHELLS.—To hang up, 7/- gross, assorted colours, 6 doz. in box with card for show.

1d., 3d., & 6d. INSECT POWDER.—5/- gross; 3d., 1/6 doz.; 6d., 3/- doz. Empty boxes for same, 1/6, 3/6, and 4/9 gross.

WISE BUYERS WON'T DELAY, BUT STOCK AT ONCE.

! Buyers of Mag. Cit., write us first and save money; we can offer special bargains!!!

SHIRLEY BROS., 105 Whitecross St., E.C.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746),

Druggists' Sundriesmen and Perfumers,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For Destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, Meadows, &c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c. 2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins. 3. We pay carriage on twelve 1-gal. tins, or on three 2 and six 1 gal. tins, and on 10 galls. in drums and upwards, to any Station or Port in Great Britain. 4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application. The most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/8 per gallon.

If desired, we can supply the "Acme" Weed Killer double strength, 1 gal. to be mixed with 50 gals. of water. RETAIL PRICES:—1 and 2 gal. tins, 3/- per gal. (tins included); 5 gals., 2/6 per gal.; 10, 15, and 20 gals., 2/3 per gal. Carriage paid on 5 gals. and upwards.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others.

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS AND EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM., Tonbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.,

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.
To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

£1,000,000

This is the sort of fortune many an old-fashioned Varnish Maker has left behind him, but

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO.

23 Billiter Street, London, E.C.

Do not aspire to these big figures, but are anxious to prove that their

VARNISHES

(In 1 Gallon Cans free) as well as their

OILS AND COLOURS

are the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market.

Telegrams—"PINCHIN LONDON."

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

Telephone—No. 2241.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress to imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.



REGISTERED No. 40,376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 28 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "Starch Gloss," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

E. ELDER

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.

LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

HENRY MATTHEWS & CO.

LEWIN'S MEAD, BRISTOL,

DRYSALTERS, OIL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, BOILERS, AND REFINERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES,

For Contractors, Painters, Coachbuilders, Shipbuilders, and Ship Stores; also of

GREASE FOR MILLS, RAILWAY WAGONS, CARRIAGES, CARTS, WATER-WHEELS, WIRE ROPES, &c.

Samples and Prices on application.

Telegraphic Address—"HENRY MATTHEWS, BRISTOL."

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
TIDMAN'S SALICYLIC TOILET SOAP.
TIDMAN'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER SOAP.
TIDMAN'S WHITE ROSE & CUCUMBER SOAP.
TIDMAN'S OATMEAL AND COLD CREAM SOAP.
TIDMAN'S "VASTO" INSECTICIDE.

APPLY FOR LISTS AND SAMPLES TO

TIDMAN & SON, BUSHELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT DEADLY FLY TRAP.

£5 orders Carriage Paid in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

AND

PATENT MEDICINES.

Chemists are invited
to apply for the
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1894 CATALOGUE POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., CURTAIN ROAD, E.C.

**THE LARGEST SALE
IN THE WORLD.**

**WOODS' ARECA NUT
TOOTH PASTE.**

Special terms sent on application for 25 worth.

WOODS & SON, Pharmacists, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

**HANSON'S
PERFECTION DENTIFRICE,
MOUTH WASH AND GARGLE**

(REGISTERED).

FOR THE TEETH, MOUTH, AND THROAT,
Prepared in two sizes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER AND PASTE.	} In Patent Perforated Tins, 6d. each. " " Glass Bottles, 1s. " " Pots 1s. 6d. "

Handsome Show Card, Price List and Terms on receipt of Business Card.

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OSWALD HANSON, 1 Ward's End, Halifax, Yorkshire.**

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE PUBLISHER.

JUNE'S HEALTH BATH SALT.

A new refreshing and invigorating preparation which meets with a ready sale wherever introduced.

GOOD PROFIT GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES & TERMS.

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ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANT., P.B.).

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks, 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed if paid within three months. In wine-bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz. bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.

Sample on application.

Special quotations to large buyers.

DURRANT & CO., Railway St., HERTFORD.

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL" TRADE MARK. TOOTH STOPPING



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SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

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Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name. A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

FRED^K. FINK & CO.

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SPECIALITIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—
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Manufacturers of

ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC COTTONS AND GAUZES.

General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland—

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Fletcher's
Hydrobromates

Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—

Fletcher, Fletcher
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21 Mincing Lane,
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PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST & PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.

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GRETA BRAND PRÆCIP.

Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.

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SPECIALISTS IN

SHEEP DIPS (Fluid, Paste, Powder) and DISINFECTANTS.

Three Gold Medals & Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

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ARE THE Time & Instantaneous
SIMPLEST & BEST. SHUTTERS

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Time & Inst., from 15/6; Snap Shot, from 10/-; Focal Plane, from 35/-

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EUCALYPTIA.

From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An authentic regenerator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times, protecting surrounding the respiratory functions from malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 7/-, 10/-, &c.

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(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [2]

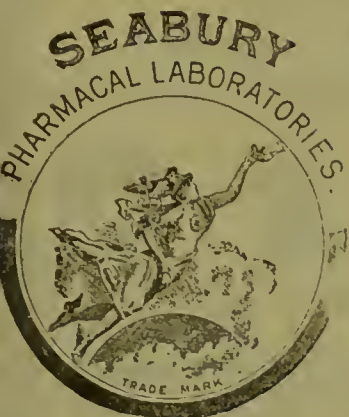
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Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 184 grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

MORSTADT "CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12/- to 30/-.

SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, from 2/6 to 6/6.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.



NEW YORK & LONDON.

48 Highest Awards over all Competitors throughout the World.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACOPŒIAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS

IN RUBBER COMBINATION,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS & ABSORBENTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLASTERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Adhesive, Breast, Bunion, Corn, Court, Dental, Dermatological, Homœopathic, Isinglass, Kid, Medicinal, Mustard, Pharmacopœial and Surgical, &c. *In Rubber Combination, plain or porous, and spread on any material required.*

Manufacturers of ABSORBENT BANDAGES, COTTONS, GAUZES, LINT, WOOLS of every description.

Antiseptic, Plain and Medicated, Benzoated, Borated, Carbolated, Cocaine, Corrosive Sublimate, Eucalyptol, Hydronaphthol, Iodized, Iodoform, Morphia, Naphthaline, Salicylated, Styptic, Tannin, Thymol, &c.

In all our preparations the percentage of medication is based upon the weight of the finished product.

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CHICAGO EXHIBITION, 1893, Highest Award.
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The following Extract from the Judges' Report emphasizes our past, present, and future claims. (Italics ours.)

"SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Exhibit has been examined. We find it worthy of an award for the following reasons:—

1st. "Superior quality of India Rubber Porous and Plain spread Medicinal and Surgical Plasters, *a high standard of perfect medication being preserved, a guaranteed percentage of the assayed drug indicated being uniformly present.*"

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Supplies may be obtained through any of the Wholesale Houses by ordering
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SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, **NEW YORK.**
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ESTABLISHED 1833.

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MAKERS OF

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

SOLID AND LIQUID EXTRACTS, B.P. & U.S.P.,

And all Pharmaceutical Preparations.

OL. LAVAND. "Special."

ESS. LIMONIS. "Special"

1893.

(Imported direct from Sicily.)



PERFUMES. "Special."

SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. CO.

(Neutral and Bright).

Finest Non-Freezing Norwegian Cod-liver Oil (1893). Tasteless Castor Oil. English and Foreign Essential Oils. Extract of Malt and Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil. In 8-oz. and 16-oz. Amber Bottles with Artistic Labels.

EUCALYPTUS OIL. "VIRGINIAN" SALAD OIL.

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And NEW BROWN STREET MANCHESTER.

"THE QUARTERLY THERAPEUTIC REVIEW,"

A record of all the published NEW REMEDIES, is published by us in January, April, July, and October.

A Free Copy Mailed, with Prices Current, on Receipt of Business Card.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE ADVANTAGES

Of advertising in this Supplement should be kept in mind by Transfer Agents and Valuers; by Wholesale Houses and Contract Agencies; by Pharmacists desirous of selling Businesses, or of buying them; by those who want Assistants, or who are seeking Situations. For all such it is the medium which gives the smartest results, and its unique method of circulation has secured for it a surprising popularity. Space for displayed advertisements can be obtained on application to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£900.—LONDON, E.—Dispensing and Retail Business, good middle-class ready-money; returns £900 yearly, well-fitted shop and good stock; rent very moderate; price about £800.

2.—£1,000.—LONDON (Northern suburb).—Very nicely-fitted shop; good-class Dispensing and Retail; returns about £1,000 yearly; convenient house; vendor is open to a reasonable offer; about £900.

3.—£400.—LONDON, S.—Ready-money Retail, situate in a busy market locality; present returns £400, capable of increase; *very profitable*; very good investment for small capital; offer wanted.

4.—£600.—LONDON (Suburb, South).—Dispensing and Retail; good-class locality; returns about £600 yearly; convenient house and very good garden, held at very moderate rental; price about £500; inspection and full investigation invited.

5.—£1,200.—LONDON.—North-west suburb; Dispensing and Retail Business; well situated; returns £1,200 yearly; good opportunities for extension of business; well-fitted shop; convenient house; about £1,000 required.

6.—£700.—LONDON.—Near London Bridge; main thoroughfare, situate in a prominent position; well suited to a pushing ready-money trade; returns about £700 yearly; full particulars on application; an energetic man can double the business; price about £600.

7.—£500.—LONDON, S.E.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; situate in a middle-class locality; returns between £400 and £500; well-fitted attractive shop; 7-roomed house and good garden; rent very moderate; price £350; worth attention of a small capitalist.

8.—£1,200.—HOME COUNTY.—Half-an-hour from London; mixed business; old-established concern; situate in the best position, market town; returns over £1,200; very good prices; large, well-fitted shop, large house, warehouse, and large garden; about £1,100 required; worth attention.

9.—£900.—ONE HOUR'S JOURNEY FROM LONDON.—Old-established good-class Business; returns between £800 and £900, *net profit* £400; well-fitted shop, large house, capably situated; an immediate purchaser will be treated with on liberal terms.

10.—£550.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Dispensing and Retail with good Agricultural Business; returns £550, but can be largely increased by a gentleman used to a country trade; situation very commanding; very good business premises; hours of business light; valuation of stock and fixtures about £500.

11.—£900.—KENT.—Good-class select Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £900, increasing yearly; *all profitable*; no heavy business; good stock and well-fitted shop; held at low rental; house convenient and in good condition; about £850 required.

12.—£600.—UNOPPOSED.—Within easy distance of London; Mixed Business; returns between £500 and £600 yearly; *very profitable*; convenient house with garden; price £350.

13.—£350.—SEASIDE (Western County).—Small select Business; present returns £350, can easily be extended; good house, held at low rental; valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

14.—£1,900.—WALES (South).—Dispensing and Retail, with Wine Trade; returns between £1,800 and £1,900 yearly; *good profitable business*, capable of much extension; good residence, garden, and greenhouse; price between £1,300 and £1,400 yearly; good value is offered.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER.

80 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Returns £550; Light Retail, in fine position of good market town; excellent position for Stores or Agricultural trade; price about £500.

MIDLANDS.—Returns £1,400; very fine shop, in best position of pleasant market town; price about £1,100.

KENT.—Returns £1,450; price £1,000; good-class Retail, very old-established connection; good house, long lease; good introduction.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—£1,300 returns; good central position of prosperous town; large and increasing trade in wines and spirits of own bottling; can reduce valuation to £500; rare chance for pushing man.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 23 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers, the largest experience of any in the Trade. VENDORS placing their businesses in our hands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—**20 MILES FROM LONDON.**—First-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns nearly £1,500; net profit nearly one-third; good house and garden; price £1,200, or valuation terms made.

2.—**SEASIDE (Kentish Coast).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; excellent prices; handsomely-fitted shop; small premium required and valuation; personally inspected.

3.—**HOME COUNTY.**—High-class Dispensing Business for immediate sale; returns £900; large profits; good house; elegantly-fitted shop, well stocked; price £800.

4.—**BANKS OF THAMES.**—Retail and Prescribing Business, making a net profit of £280 after paying all expenses; rent £30, on lease; price £400; every investigation allowed.

5.—**SOUTH COAST.**—First-class Dispensing Business, carried on under management; greatly neglected; capable of doing £1,500; splendid house; price £550; half could remain.

6.—**YORK (City).**—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £600, at good prices; shop is well fitted and stocked; good house, low rent; price £400, or offer.

7.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £650; good prices; no opposition; low rent; comfortable house; price £450, or offer entertained.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Consultants, Transfer Agents, and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER.

Forty-four years' experience, during which period they have transferred, valued, or arbitrated over 1,000 Businesses.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once, with all despatch, put into communication with bona-fide buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications.

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NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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HOME COUNTY.—Old-established Family Dispensing trade; returns approach £1,400 yearly; price £1,050; fine handsome double-fronted pharmacy and nice residence in best part of busy market town.

SEASIDE.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in commanding position; fine bold corner premises; returns approach £1,300; price £1,200, or valuation.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Old-established Family Retail and Agricultural trade in centre of pleasant thriving market town; returns £600 much neglected, capable of doing £1,500 easily; price, valuation only.

LONDON (Main Road, S.E.).—Retail and Dispensing; returns £600; rent £50; price £350; a bargain.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM.—A profitable Mixed Business, in busy main thoroughfare and dense population; price £450 cash. Apply, R. Tomlinson & Sons, Bond Street, Birmingham.

A SMALL high-class Dispensing Business, in good residential suburb of London; established 25 years; fitted by Treble, and well stocked. Apply, A. B., c/o Messrs. W. W. Flood & Co., 206 and 208 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

BARGAIN to immediate purchaser.—Light Dispensing and Teeth-extracting Business in the Midlands for sale; good opening for the Heavy trade. Address, R. W. Carter, Chartered Accountant, 16 Kennedy Street, Manchester.

RETURNS £1,400.—North of England.—Old-established Business; good Dispensing, Retail, and Proprietaries; very few patents; price about £850. Address, "Northman," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Ready-money Retail in thickly populated neighbourhood; established by present proprietor 49 years; returns £250, without patents; could be much increased in younger hands; lowest price £150. Russell, 88 East Street, Walworth.

£90 OR £120.—Choice of 2 Businesses, in good thoroughfare, south-west of London; must sell one, offers either; each returning £6 to £7 per week; good houses. Apply, "Branch," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A Branch Business, returning nearly £300 under unqualified manager; first-rate position; good house and shop; low rent; would suit unqualified man; price, to immediate purchaser, £100. Apply to C. E. Boulton, Sutton, Isle of Ely.

PROFIT £350.—Thos. Tomlinson & Son, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have for disposal, in consequence of failing health, one of the oldest and best-known Botanical and Druggists' Businesses in the West Riding of Yorkshire; returns £1,080; at valuation, about £600.

EAST LONDON.—Splendid position, in main thoroughfare; returns £700 to £800, at full prices; no cutting or store prices; net profit about £350; good house, handsome well-stocked shop; price £500, or offer. 97/63, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEEDS.—Good-class old-established Prescribing and generally Mixed Retail; excellent position; main busy thoroughfare, thickly populated; returns £500 nearly; very profitable; well stocked; rent low. Apply, "Son," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SANDWICH KENT.—Profitable Retail and Prescribing Business for immediate disposal; returns can be largely increased with small capital; splendid opening for Dentistry; low rent; low price; pleasant neighbourhood, two miles from sea. Apply, G. Allen, Valuer, Victoria Road, Deal; or Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Old-established Business for disposal, with Post Office; cash trade; fair profits; good scope for increase; genuine; satisfactory reasons for selling; returns nearly £300, exclusive of Post-office business; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, C., Post Office, Great Lister Street, Birmingham.

30 MILES from London.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, commanding corner double-fronted shop; net profit of £400 yearly is made after paying all expenses; valuable lease; large and convenient house; price about £950. 14/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

WANTED, steady, reliable Assistant; indoors; accustomed to Prescribing and Retail; must be a good counterman and able to take charge if required; if with any knowledge of Dentistry preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, with reference and salary required, to J. D. Pidgeon, Ph. Chemist, 6 Lewisham High Road, New Cross.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

WANTED, for the County Hospital at Lincoln, a Dispenser, who must be married and not over 35 years of age, and have passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society; the person appointed will have to give the whole of his time to the service of the Hospital; salary £105 per annum, with a house in the grounds of the Hospital rent free, and rates and taxes. Applications, stating age and previous experience, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to Mr. W. B. Danby, Secretary Lincoln County Hospital, Bank Street, Lincoln, on or before Monday, July 23, 1894.

Board Room, Lincoln, July 9, 1894.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged. Moorhouse, Regent House, Barnsley.

AS Dispenser or otherwise; aged 24. C. F., Stainby's Library, Sloane Street, S.W.

JUNIOR; aged 21; disengaged; London preferred. L. J. K., Oastle Road, Southsea.

ASSISTANT; 30; 6 ft.; disengaged July 31st. "Nux," 54 Ordell Street, Cardiff.

JUNIOR; 23; disengaged; country, southern counties. Pittman, Post Office, Southsea.

ASSISTANT; good experience and references; aged 24. "Chemists," 31 Peckham Rye, S.E.

ASSISTANT or Manager; aged 31; West-end experience. "Ohem," Abergwili, Carmarthen.

ASSISTANT; 25; experience, North and South. Robert Crosdale, Mitchell Street, Oldham.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 26; disengaged. T., c/o Mr. Halpin, Parkgate Road, Neston, Cheshire.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; disengaged till July 27. "Locum," 18 Madoc Street, Llandudno.

H. SEYMOUR, 37 Milk Street, Bristol; Locum-tenens; country preferred; disengaged July 19.

JUNIOR; aged 20; height 5 ft. 11 in.; disengaged. Thos. A. Anker, Davenham, Northwich, Cheshire.

TEMPORARY; 32; qualified; experienced; abstainer. "Chemist," Crowan, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

WHOLESALE; experienced in all branches; highest references. Arnold, 138 Dufferin Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; 21; 6 years' experience; in or out doors; good reference. "Junior," 26 Andley Lane, Blackburn.

DISPENSER (Surgeon's); Locum; aged 27; unqualified; disengaged. "Rhei," 68 Blenheim Road, Gloucester.

ASSISTANT; tall; qualified; 26; outdoors; 8 years' experience; disengaged. Hodgkin, Treales, Preston.

DISPENSER, whole or part time; 20 years' experience in the army; town. "Alba," 357 Commercial Road, E.

JUNIOR; 20½; 5 ft. 7 in.; disengaged; salary £25; good references. G., c/o Hodgkinsons, 101 Whitecross Street.

SURGEON'S Dispenser, or Chemist's Assistant; disengaged. X., 6 St. John's Terrace, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

TRAVELLER, on Commission in country; good connection. "Sinap," 90 Falcon Road, Olapham Junction.

MANAGER; qualified; thoroughly experienced; good-class business. A., 4 Victoria Terrace, Tottenham Lane, N.

LOCUM; disengaged 21st instant; town or country; aged 25; good experience. Smith, 123 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

LOCUM-TENENS, 37; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Oastle Street East, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; long experience; highest references; disengaged the 18th. 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

JUNIOR; 21; height 5 ft. 7 in.; good references; 7 years' experience. Goodlass, 13 William Street, Horton Lane, Bradford.

EXPERIENCED Temporary; disengaged July 23; 40; London or country. Davis, c/o Bell's, 100 Commercial Road, E.

OUTDOOR Assistant, aged 36; knowledge of Photography; good references. "Alpha," 2 Gresham Road, Brixton, S.W.

AS Manager or otherwise; aged 24; excellent references; disengaged; country preferred. T., 4 Oakley Crescent, City Road, E.C.

ASSISTANT (24) to improve health seeks seaside or country situation; small salary. "Rhei," 552 Kingsland Road, N.E.

BRANCH Manager, or Locum; good experience; qualified; aged 36; married. E. B., Preston House, Rottingdean, near Brighton.

JUNIOR (21) requires situation in Dispensing business; good experience and reference. "Statim," c/o Mr. Moley, Barnard Castle.

DISPENSER or Manager; aged 30; good Prescriber; strictly sober; West London preferred. W., 28 Milson Road, West Kensington.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 15 years' experience; Cash trade preferred. "Alpha," 218 Wolverhampton Road, Wolverhampton.

JUNIOR or Improver; 20; good experience and reference; disengaged July 31; large town. "Antipyrin," 39 Sydney Street, Boston, Lines.

TEMPORARY or holiday engagement; competent; unqualified; West-end and best country experience. R., 25 Swinton Street, London.

PART-TIME situation wanted by Pharmaceutical Student; first-class references. Fairley, c/o Hall, 509 Fulham Road, Wallham Green, S.W.

QUALIFIED Chemist open to engagement to travel part time. "Energy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM or permanency; aged 26; qualified; West-end experience; disengaged August. "Chemist," 55 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.

TEMPORARY; qualified; reliable; good Dental operator; disengaged July 21. Andrews, 3 Percy Villas, West Avenue Road, Walthamstow.

WANTED, a position of trust in a Wholesale house; reliable references; knowledge of Chemistry. Reply, J. Brownie, 5 Broadway, Barking, Essex.

TEMPORARY in country, or as outdoor Assistant; Bristol only; remuneration secondary object. W. S. P., 110 Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.

PART-TIME; disengaged two or three evenings a week at 6 P.M.; counter or stock; also every other Sunday. "Chemist," 82 Crown-dale Road, N.W.

JUNIOR; aged 23; 7½ years' experience; engagement required for a month; seaside preferred; good references. Address, G. C., 165 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

ASSISTANT in good-class business; nearly 5 years' experience; good references; London preferred. "Phenacetin," Clovelly House, 21 Florence Road, Brighton.

TRAVELLER.—Drugs, Perfumery, Lozenges, &c.; advertiser seeks re-engagement; large connection in London; good references. Fredericks, Post Office, Ipsom.

MANAGER, branch; married; live on premises; qualified; first-class references; permanency; 24; 5 ft. 11 in. Fletcher, 95 Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRAVELLER; Drug or allied trades; young, smart, educated; references; security. "Midlands," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (22), 7 years' varied experience, is desirous of increasing his Dispensing experience in good business. "Assistant," c/o Winton & Co., 39 George Street, Richmond, S.W.

LOCUM or Abroad; 21; 5 ft. 6 ins.; 7 years' experience; unqualified; knowledge homeopathy, good Dispenser and Prescriber; liberty August 8. Wild, 32 Gloucester Green, Oxford.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

WANTED, steady, gentlemanly Assistant; must be a good Dispenser and thoroughly reliable. State age, height, references, and salary, enclose c.v., Townson & Co., Altrincham.

JAPAN.—Good opening for a qualified Junior; good salary; leave England October; passage paid out and home. By letter only to Dakin Brothers, 87A Lendenhall Street, E.O.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, at once. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, salary required, testimonials, and enclose photo (which will be returned), Edwin Hall, Weston-super-Mare.

IMMEDIATELY, a reliable gentlemanly Assistant, about 23; indoors. Please send full particulars, enclosing carte (to be returned), to "Pharmacy," 2 Fernhead Road, St. Peter's Park, London, W.

AN Assistant, about 23 years of age, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail; indoors. Apply, stating full particulars, to "Menthol," 28 Hartington Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

WANTED, steady, gentlemanly Assistant; Minor qualification; aged 22 to 26 years; indoors; applicant, please state salary required, and reference, to H. F. Greenough, Chemist, Warrington.

WANTED, a Junior or Improver for a good Country business, where 3 or 4 are kept. Apply, with reference, salary required, and all particulars, with a photo (if possible), to Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

WANTED, active Junior Assistant with good references; one accustomed to a Mixed Country business preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to J. T. Lambert, Chemist (by exam.), Wombwell, near Barnsley.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for a Country business; hours short and no Sunday duty. Please state age, height, salary required (outdoors), together with references, to E. G. Carriington, Chemist, Bakewell.

QUALIFIED Manager (Indoors), for a Retail and Prescribing business; not under 30. Address, giving full particulars, age, references, and salary required, to Swift, Chemist, 33 Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, N.E.

IMMEDIATELY, Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply personally, or by letter, with carte, if practicable, stating age, height, references, salary required, to "Pharmacist," 137 Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

WANTED, in a town within 50 miles of London, a Junior Assistant; an abstainer; one who has some acquaintance with Veterinary Medicine would be preferred. Address, M. P. S., c/o Mr. Chantler, Newport Pagnell.

WANTED, for about two months, a good Junior Assistant; one accustomed to first-class Dispensing; abstainer preferred; time for study if required; good references. T. Winshurst, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bexhill-on-Sea.

AT once, an Assistant, about 26 years of age; must be a good Dispenser and accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, height, and salary required, to Tenison Smith, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

JUNIOR, must have fair experience, good references, and reliable; business light, hours easy, salary progressive to suitable man. Please give full particulars, salary (indoors), to Gibson, Chemist, P. O., London Street, Reading.

A RELIABLE Assistant; indoors; must be neat and energetic; abstainer preferred; weekly half-holiday. Send photo, with fullest particulars, W. T. Oldham & Son, Chemists and Opticians, Market Place, Wisbech, Cambs.

WANTED, an active Junior Assistant accustomed to good-class Retail and Agricultural business; with knowledge of Photography preferred; progressive salary. Apply, with full particulars, Knights, Chemist, Ely, Cambs.

WANTED at once, qualified Assistant for Store trade; must be a good Prescriber and Counterman; salary £2 per week. State age, references, &c., to 141/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors), aged about 22; good references and experience indispensable. State age, height, salary, and enclose carte, with full particulars, to W. E. Hill (late Tomlinson & Hayward), High Street, Lincoln.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted in a Light Retail and Dispensing suburban business; indoors; age 25 to 30. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to C. Jackson, 4 Church Road, Acton, W.

WANTED, immediately, good Junior Assistant; must have been accustomed to good-class trade. State age, height, experience, and salary required (indoors); no Sunday duty. W. Bishop, Chemist, Grantham.

WANTED, a Turnover Apprentice of good moral character, Improver, or Junior, with some knowledge of Dispensing, in a Northern City. Apply, stating experience and terms to "Ipecac," c/o Messrs. Meggison & Co., Miles Lane, London.

WANTED, single gentleman as Manager; one accustomed to Prescribe and Extract, about 30 years of age. Apply stating salary required (indoors), age, height, &c., to "West," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, at once, Junior Assistant with a good practical knowledge of Photographic Materials, Apparatus, &c.; must have a good character, and be able to take entire charge of Photographic Counter. Heppell & Co., 35 Haymarket, S.W.

TRAVELLER wanted for London, with good connection amongst Druggists and Soap Manufacturers, to take up and finish specialties in addition to his present business; liberal terms offered. Apply, by letter, to Grove Company (Limited), 17 Coleman Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once (for about 3 months); London experience not essential. Apply (if by letter), with photo, and giving full particulars as to age, height, previous engagements, and salary required (indoors), Bird & Storey, 42 Castle Street, Oxford Street, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic; indoors; time allowed off for Lectures; must be smart Counterman, and able to Extract Teeth preferred. State all usual particulars to Mr. Asten, Chemist, Small Heath, Birmingham.

BRANCH Manager.—Wanted, steady, trustworthy, and experienced man; qualified, and accustomed to Family Retail and Agricultural trade; able to Extract Teeth. State salary, references, and enclose photo (to be returned), to J. Lockwood, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks.

JUNIOR wanted by end of July or early in August; qualified and of good personal character; time for study or recreation; good-class Retail; comfortable; indoors. Write or call, The Central Pharmacy, 811 Fulham Road, Fulham, S.W. (a little beyond Walham Green).

INVOICE-CLERK wanted, immediately, for Country department; must have had experience, write a good hand, be quick at figures, and be possessed of excellent references. Apply by letter, with full particulars, salary required, &c., to C. U., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

UNMARRIED Assistant wanted for Salisbury; must have good experience in Dispensing and good-class trade. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), and all other necessary particulars, enclosing photo, to Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), 182 High Street, Southampton.

WANTED, immediately, for Mixed business, a good Junior; hours from 8.15 A.M. to 8.30 P.M., Saturdays to 10.30 P.M.; weekly half-holiday, no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, height, references (which must be unexceptionable), and salary required (indoors), to J. B., 10 Kalndah Terrace, Widnes.

ASSISTANT.—The Advertiser offers to an Assistant who is about commencing a course of lectures board and lodging, with the exception of dinner on week-days, for a few hours' work before 10.30 A.M. and after 6 P.M.; reliable references required. Address (letter only), C. D., 19 Endesleigh Street, W.C.

IMMEDIATE.—A smart, active Assistant of good appearance and address; aged about 24; time for evening class and recreation; comfortable home; commencing salary £40; no night duty. Apply, personally if possible, or send photo, to Mitchell Parker, The Modern Pharmacy, Crouch End, London, N.

WANTED, Assistant to manage small Mixed Country Retail in county of Durham; registered; single; outdoors; reliable; would suit middle-aged or elderly man wishing a permanency. Apply, stating salary (moderate), age, references, &c., to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JUNIOR; age about 23; qualified, and with undeniable references as to character and ability; indoors, but sleep out in room provided; easy hours and work, with weekly half-holiday; interview preferred, but if not possible, send particulars as to age, height, and experience, and enclose carte. Harding Rees, South Norwood, S.E.

SMART qualified men, capable of taking management of Branch Shops, wanted; must be steady, capable, and energetic; good salary and prospects; young married men preferred; also good Juniors, who desire high-class Store experience; also a good Dispenser wanted for Hastings; I shall be glad to hear from really good men of each class who contemplate a change at an early date. Address, with full particulars of age, whether married or single, experience, when disengaged, and salary required, to George C. Dunsart, 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont.

£525.—**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Unopposed for 10 miles, a select Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £750; 9 roomed house; rent only £20; price £525; an exceptional opportunity. 49/94, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEICESTER.—Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with Teeth-extracting; in main thoroughfare; same hands 18 years; very profitable; few patents sold; plenty of scope for increase; neatly fitted and well stocked; rent moderate; price £250. Apply, "Rhei," c/o Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester.

BRANCH, nice suburb, splendid position; 11-roomed house; rent £60, let off £34; returning under Assistant £300; patents nearly all, 12 months' back returns were more than double; no fresh opposition, principal can immediately double again; well-fitted and stocked; trial allowed. "Branch," Horncastle's, Cheapside, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, owning a large Business within 12 miles of Charing Cross, and wishing, on account of health, to live in the South-west of England, is open to treat for an Exchange of Business, or a Partnership might be effected; references required and given. Apply to 137/28, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOME Counties.—Good-class Retail; handsomely fitted; well stocked; best position of important town; returning £800 under indifferent management; a principal who could give undivided attention could double returns; proprietor having other business to attend to unable to give it proper attention. "Aurantii," Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SEASIDE, Kent; Light Retail and Prescribing business; old-established; central position, increasing town; shop well stocked; returns could be greatly increased by pushing man; has been carried on as a branch under assistant (indifferently); price £250; would take part down, balance by instalments; rent £38. Particulars, Griffith, Chemist, Canterbury.

£200 Cash, less than value of Stock and Fixtures.—Handsomely fitted and well-stocked pharmacy, in growing neighbourhood near London; no opposition for 2 miles; profitable; returns last year under management £300; neglected; could do £600; owner other business to look after. 90/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£600.—Dispensing and good-class Family trade; full prices; very few patents sold; profit between £300 and £400; large house, every convenience; bath, hot and cold; charming suburb, near Crystal Palace and Dulwich College; satisfactory reason for disposal; no agents; only bona-fide cash purchasers treated with. Apply by letter, S. G., 293 Norwood Road, S.E.

£800.—Good-class Light Retail Cash Business, in main thoroughfare in large manufacturing town in Yorkshire; best possible position; one of the handsomest and best-fitted shops in the North; rare opportunity for pushing man, as there is every facility for doing a very large trade; proprietor retiring. Full particulars from "Lance," c/o Lofthouse & Saltmer, Druggists, Hull.

KENT.—Genuine old-established, well-known Retail and Dispensing Business; some Wholesale; good trade in Trusses, Elastic Stockings; stock, fixtures; lease, 15 years remaining; moderate rent; double-fronted shop; best position; convenient house, excellent repair; profitable investment for price required from immediate purchaser; no agents. 104/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £500; Yorkshire preferred. Send full particulars, in confidence, to 140/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a reliable Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £800; must bear strict investigation; or a Partnership in good business; particulars received in confidence. 142/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A n experienced Pharmacist is open to negotiate privately for a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, returning about £1,500, and situated in a healthy locality, or Partnership in a larger concern, with Wholesale connection. Address, F. L. O., c/o Messrs. Barrow, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London, E.C.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO Let, Druggist's Shop, with all fittings; in good neighbourhood; rent £30 per annum. J. W. Webster, Joiner and Builder, 14 Reginald Street, Derby.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—To be let, the Shop and Dwelling-house, No. 95 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, now and for the last half-century occupied by Mr. Henry Priestley, who is retiring from business. Apply, Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, Alliance Chambers, George Street, Sheffield.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR Sale.—Fittings, Fixtures, Showcases, Carboys, &c., of Chemist's shop; no reasonable offer refused. Richardson, 309 Smithdown Road, Liverpool.

THE Stock and Fixtures of a small Chemist's Business for Sale, together or separate; both in first-class condition; cheap. W. Harvey, 9 Abbey Street, Derby.

FOR Sale, the whole of the Stock and Mahogany Fixtures of an old-established Chemist's; owner retiring from business; no reasonable offer refused. Address, W. M., 11 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A PPRENTICE.—A vacancy occurs for a gentlemanly well-educated Youth as Apprentice, in a first-class establishment; every facility for learning the trade. Apply, Mr. Hogg, 5 Pond Street, Hampstead.

E. ANSTEE TURNER, Dispensing and Photographic Chemist, 100 and 280 Fulham Road, London, S.W., has a vacancy for a youth as Apprentice; one having passed the Prelim. or its equivalent preferred; terms moderate; comfortable home; a splendid opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of good-class Dispensing Business. Also Improver.

I MMEDIATELY.—A good disposed, well-educated Youth as an Apprentice, where he would have unusual advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, together with a comfortable home; time for study and recreation allowed; moderate premium required. Apply, Curtis & Co., Dispensing, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Chemists, Apothecaries' Hall, Gloucester. Established over 100 years.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

J UNIOR Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, R. Hiscock, Chemist, Coventry.

J UNIOR or Improver for Light Retail; indoors; enclose photo. Cumber, Chemist, Winton, near Bournemouth.

W ANTED, as Dispenser and Bookkeeper to Surgeon, with good references. Apply, stating salary, &c., to G., 59 Broad Street, Worcester.

T EMPORARY.—Qualified Manager wanted for 3 weeks, from July 20. State age, salary (outdoors), and experience, Duck & Son, Chemists, Cardiff.

A T once, Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply, with full particulars and carte-de-visite, to Sturton & Sons, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Peterborough.

W ANTED, an Assistant, with Minor qualifications, for first-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, Savory & Moore, 86 King's Road, Brighton.

A N Assistant (indoors), for Retail and Dispensing business; aged about 22; for second week in August. Apply, with usual particulars, J. F. Hewitt, Chemist, Burslem.

A TRUSTWORTHY and reliable, energetic Assistant wanted for a Branch business; good references indispensable. Apply, 128 Ball's Pond Road, Mildmay Park, N.

W ANTED, at once, qualified Manager for Branch; outdoors. Apply with usual particulars, to "Eikougen," c/o Messrs. Evans Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

A COMPETENT Assistant wanted immediately; not under 23. State usual particulars, and enclose photo (which would be returned), to Wain, Chemist, Ripley, Derbyshire.

N ATHANIEL SMITH & CO., Montpellier Exchange, Cheltenham, will shortly require an outdoor Assistant; qualified; the usual full particulars and references will oblige.

A CTIVE and obliging Assistant for the Retail Counter; outdoors. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, City Drug Stores, Worcester.

W ANTED, Manager for branch; qualified; good Prescriber and Extensor; small Mixed business; house free; must have exceptional references. Fletcher, Chemist, Ilkeston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

MANAGEMENT or Locum; qualified; 36; ordinary, or Store, Irving, 150 Acre Lane, S.W.

LOCUM; 32; experienced; competent; disengaged July 19. "Creolia," 87 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

POSITION of Trust; experience in Retail; also Surgeon's Dispensing. F.O.S., 68 Brighton Road, N.

TEMPORARY.—Qualified Registered Dentist, well up and good appearance. 113 Stoke Newington Road, N.

MANAGER (qualified); first-class experience; Photography, Homoeopathy. "Minor," 142 Portess Road, London, N.W.

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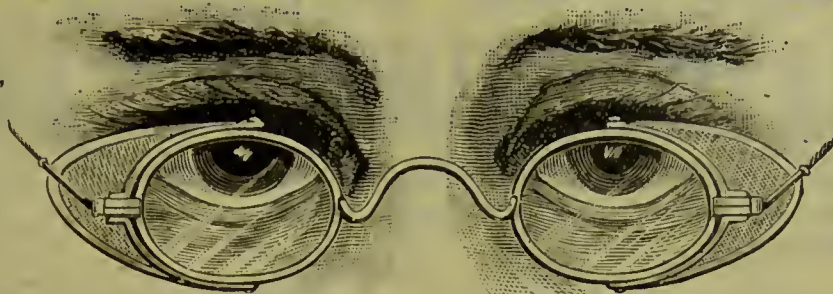
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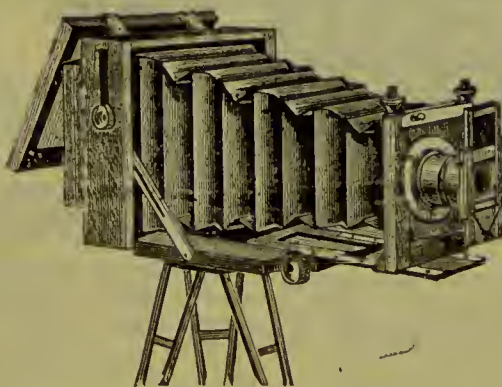
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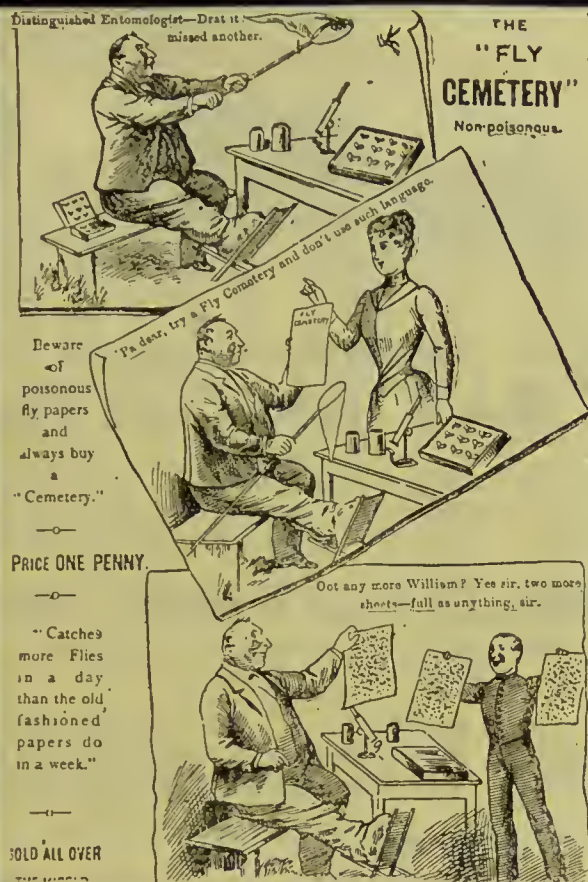
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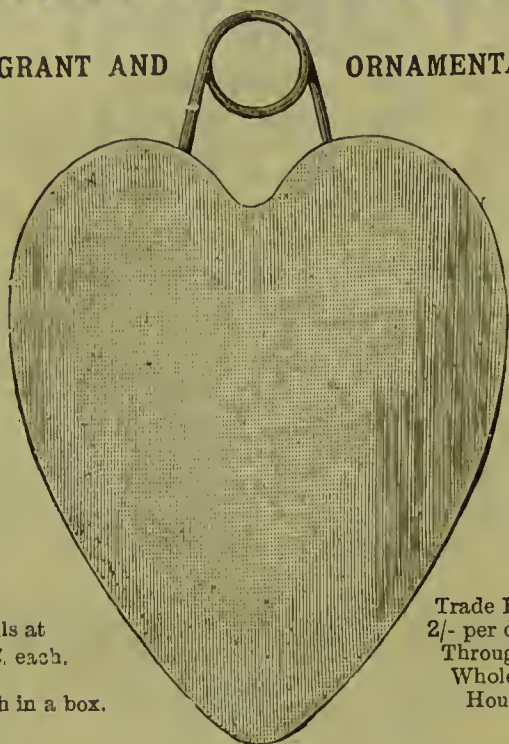
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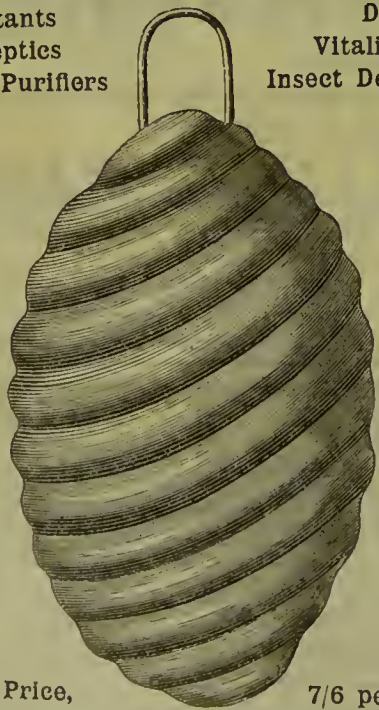
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French Hygienic Soc.
Lorimer & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hale)**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards & Sons

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Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
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Sutton, O., & Co.
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Aerea Nut)**DENTISTRY**

Stevens, P. A.

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Beedler & Co.
Dussek Bros. & Co.
Elephant Disinfectant Co.
Hebden, W. C.
Government Sanitary Co.
Isal
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Ness & Co.
Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Wandsworth Chemical Works, Lim.**DOG MEDICINES**

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Morrison, R., & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
(Grinders)**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**Ayrton & Saunders
Barelay & Sons, Lim.
Belden, B. & W.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Lecher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Faver, J.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Oneloh, H. C.
Salt Regal Co., Lim.
Sanger & Sons | Scantise & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
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DRYS, &c.

Crawshaw & Co.

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Lorimer & Co.
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Rylands, Dan, Lim.
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Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co. (Clarke)
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Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Socio & Andrioli
Spurway & Co.
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Evans & Co.
Todd, A. M.
Treatt, R. C.
Warrick Bros.
Widenmann, Brocher & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**ETHER**Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**ETHYL CHLORIDE**

Kuhn, B.

EUCALYPTUSLowrie B.I.P. Co.
Laughland, Mackay & Baker**EXALGINE**

Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEATArmour & Co.
Bovril, Lim.
Brand & Co.
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother**EXTRACTS, FLUID**Allen & Hanbury's
Allen, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney**EXTRACTS, SOLID**Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son**FEDG BOTTLES**Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kliner Bros.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Surrey Packing Co.
Youldon, E.**FILTERS**

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Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshall, B.
Mather, W. Lim.
Stuck, W. Exors.
Smith, J. H.
Strong, Christy
Tidman & Sons
Tunbridge & Wright**FOOD (Infants' & invalid's)**Allen & Hanbury's
Sanger's Food
Bovril, Lim.
Grand & Co.
Corobos Salt Co., Lim.
Guthrie, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.
Kidge, Dr. | Tyrer, P.
Viking Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Co.**FULLERS' EARTH**

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GELATINESAstley Cooper & Co.
Boehm, F.**GINGER ALE**Mills, R. M., & Co.
Ross & Sons (Lim.)**GLYCERINE**Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.**GOLD-BEATERS'**

SKIN

GOUT & RHEU-

MATIO CURE

GRANULAR PREP.

Bromley, C.

HAIR PREP.Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**HAIR PREP.**

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)

HAIR PREP.Bates, F. W.
Cassie & Co.
Chesbrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.**HERB BEER BITS**

Newball & Mason

HERB BEER BITS

Potter & Clarke

HERB BEER BITS

Smith, J. H.

HERB BEER BITS

Southall Bros. & Barclay

HERB BEER BITS

Epps, James, & Co., Lim.

HERB BEER BITS

Keene & Aswell

HERB BEER BITS

Leath & Ross

HERB BEER BITS

Watson & Wates

HERB BEER BITS

Duncan Flockhart & Co.

HERB BEER BITS

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

HERB BEER BITS

Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.

HERB BEER BITS

Tyrer, T., & Co.

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HERB BEER BITS

Tyrer, T., & Co.

MAGNESIABleasdale, W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T., & W. (Calced)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Lorimer & Co.**MAGNESIA**

Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.Allen & Hanbury's
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lecote, Eugene
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Lorimer & Co.**MALT EXTRACT, &c.**

Moss, J., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Raines, Clark & Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Robinson & Co.

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Robinson & Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Robinson & Co.

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Lanoline
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Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Truefitt, H. P. | F.
Warrick Brothers
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Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
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PEROX. OF HYDR.

Robbins & Co.

PEROX. OF HYDR.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

PEROX. OF HYDR.

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SALICYLIC ACID

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SALOL

Kuhn, B.

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Surrey Packing Co.

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Pharmacy, Lim.
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School

Manchester Coll. of Pharmacy

Metropolitan Coll. of Pharmacy

Northern School of Pharmacy

Sheffield College of Pharmacy

South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College**SEIDLITZ POWDRS**

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May Roberts & Co.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Hors & Co.

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Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Gerant, E., & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Buxels)

Lloyd, Mrs. A. B. (Buxels)

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Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Ness & Co.

Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.

Quibell Bros. (Iratu)

Stephenson, G., & Sons (Appa)

Tomlinson & Hayward (Lim.)

Wandsworth Chemical Works.

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Bowling & Govier

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Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Blondeau et Cie. (Vinolia)

Bronnley, H., & Co.

Cook, E., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Lorimer & Co.

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Tidman & Son

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Boehm, Fredk.

SULFONAL

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May & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

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Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

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Eschmann Bros. & Walsh

Haywood, J. H.

Krohne & Seesemann

Lindner & Co.

Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Mather, W. Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Powell & Barstow

Queleh, H. O.

Richardson, John, & Co. Lim.

Robinson & Sons

Schultz, F., & Co.

Statham, H., & Co.

Victoria Rubber Co.

Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster

Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Idrie & Co., Lim.

Kilner Bros. | Melin, O.

Rylands, Dan, Lim.

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Cooper & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Idrie & Co., Lim. (Llenors)

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Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

(Compressed)

TEA

Burroughs, Wellecome & Co.

(Tablets)

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co

Horniman, W. H. & F. J., & Co.

Pearce & Meeking (Lim.)

TEETHING PADS

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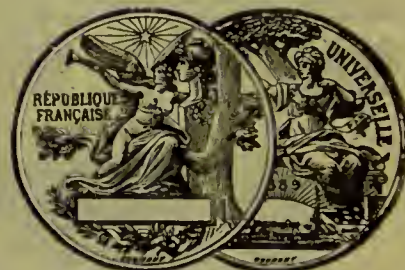
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(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

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Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

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SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

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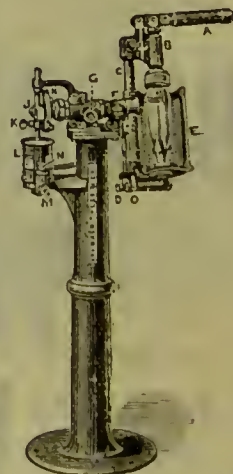
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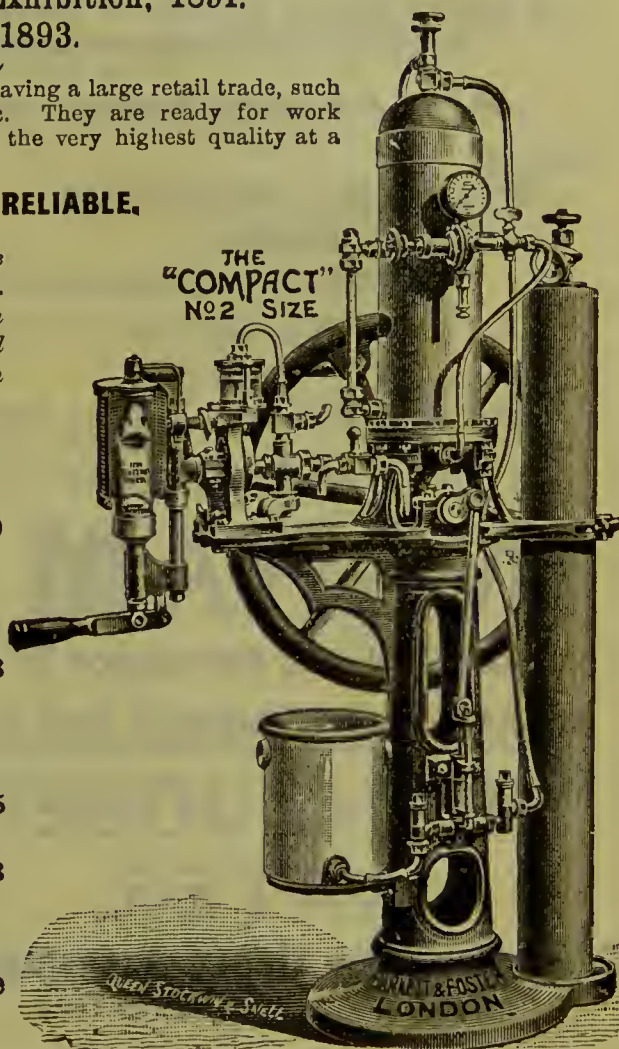
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teaspoonfuls (diluted with an equal part of tepid water) may be injected into the rectum for internal piles, and a teaspoonful taken by the mouth three times a day. For diarrhœa, dysentery, and inflammation of the bowels it may be sprinkled on flannels wrung out of hot water and applied to the abdomen. Thirty drops in water may also be taken every three hours. Dr. L—B— considers Hazeline of the greatest benefit in piles, either taken internally in doses of half to one drachm, by injecting this quantity, either plain or diluted, with a glycerine syringe into the rectum, or, if the hæmorrhoids be near the entrance, by soaking a pledget of wool in Hazeline and introducing it into the anus. Dr. B— says: "I have tried various preparations of Hamamelis, but I have not found either the tincture or the local extract, both of which are to be found among the recent additions to the Pharmacopœia, nearly so satisfactory."

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